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SECOND EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Turco-Servian War.

CRUSHING DEFEAT OF TCHERNAYEFF'S ARMY—DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

LONDON, September 4.—A special to the *Times* from Belgrade indicates the crushing defeat and thorough disorganization of Tchernayeff's army. Taking advantage of the good will towards the English, inspired by the arrival of an ambulance corps with a cash fund of £10,000, the correspondent of the *Times* got to the front, in company with a number of officers of the general corps, and was an eye-witness of most of the battle near Alexinatz on Friday. The battle commenced just as the party reached Alexinatz. The following are the additional details of the engagement: The battle was sustained uninterruptedly for eleven hours and a half, and was waged on the ground which the Servians had made the strongest in all this country. It was the decisive encounter long looked forward to, and was wanting in no feature that could impart horrible grandeur to the struggle, on the one side for supremacy, and for the other existence. The first shot was fired under our eyes just as we had passed Rubovista, a small village of a house or two about two miles this side of Alexinatz. It came from a battery which the Turks had got into position on the heights about Kutse, which is southwest of Alexinatz, and was followed by others, at intervals of half a minute or so, from the guns of the same battery, and a battery placed about half a mile further north. The Turks immediately appeared, beginning their movement to turn Tchernayeff's position on the left, and so cut off the communication of Alexinatz with Delegrade. Hazardous as the design was, it succeeded. For some hours the battle was almost entirely between the artillery. The valley through which it is necessary that the Turks should pass to gain their object is guarded by two Servian batteries, against which the Turkish direct the fire of three of their batteries. The fight continued three hours with no advantage for either side. The Turks then reinforced their artillery with three more batteries and advanced, the fire becoming tremendous. The Servians made a fine struggle and brought up another battery, but in spite of all their efforts, the Turks steadily advanced. In the meantime the Turkish infantry and cavalry were busy. From Alexinatz the Servian infantry and cavalry hurried out to meet their advance, and the storm of battle began in earnest. We heard the first fusilade at twenty minutes before twelve o'clock. The Turkish infantry dared not show at the end of the little defile yet, for the Servian guns were too close, but they were not far off, and if that gallant battery which did such good service on the hill between the two defiles could only have been silenced, the battle would be at once decided. The Servian infantry are in the valley north of a little independent hill, which commands the entrance to the defiles, and at intervals of a quarter of an hour sharp volleys from the rifles are heard amid the thunder of some dozen batteries. At half past one o'clock we see dense masses of smoke and sheets of flame rise from the valley right before us, and close to the northern defile the conflagration is tremendous.

The brilliant sunshine is completely overcome by the lurid flames that rise high into the heavens, and are now only fringed by dense masses of smoke. The more northern of the two villages, named Krutans, is on fire. The Servian troops made a precipitate retreat from it, but as yet a good defense is kept up. The Turks advance, under cover of their batteries, now skirmishing, now with a rush. The Servians, though they are falling back, have not yet lost all heart. Their infantry resists, but with much trepidation that the number of the Maligerers is becoming greater, and the battalions are evidently thinning. It is now past two o'clock, and for a while the Servian artillery seems to be making ground. That battery which has been doing such good service on the little hill has advanced beyond it, and is boldly pouring forth its fire into the enemy's position, but this is deceptive. The Turks do not care about it. The rattle of their rifles is heard more and more to the north, and at each volley the return volleys are becoming feebler. The artillery fire on both sides has become languid, when all at once there is another great fire. The village of Great Adawaz is now in flames. This village is close to Sitkowatz. Servian artillery and infantry fire is full of vast flames and dense masses of smoke, and the thunder of cannon and incessant volleys of rifles.

Shells have been falling into Sitkowaz for some hours, but it is not yet on fire. Preciowitz, close by, is burning. A perfect panic has set in among the Servians as to-day's business. The retreat of the enemy, and whole battalions begin to fly. The Russian colonel in command of two battalions calls on them to advance, though he himself is wounded, but out of two battalions he can get only twenty men to respond to his call; the rest fly. Still some regiments and the whole artillery do their duty. The carnage is terrible on both sides, and the main street of Alexinatz is crowded with wounded and mangled. The wounded are coming in on stretchers. A wounded prisoner of mine took place, and for ten miles on the road to Delegrade there was almost a compact moving mass of carriages, wagons, oxen, horses and men, all going at the full gallop, running into one another every other instant. When the high road became too crammed, resort was had to the fields, and through these oxen dragged their wagons, or, as was the case in many instances, only wooden yokes, the wagons having been left behind lest they might impede more valuable beasts in their flight.

BELGRADE, September 4.—Official dispatches say the entire Turkish army attacked the Servian right wing on Friday. The battle lasted until nine o'clock at night. The Servians maintained their position, but the Turks being three times more numerous than the Servians, they finally retreated within their fortified position at Alexinatz.

A SERVIAN DENIAL.

BELGRADE, September 4.—The Minister of War has received the following dispatch from Alexinatz, dated nine this morning: It is untrue that a Turkish corps is marching upon Krusevatz. The Turkish army operating on the left bank of the Morava has not moved since Saturday. It does not venture to advance, fearing, probably, to be taken at a disadvantage between Delegrade and the Servian fortified positions of Kadik and Dyunis, on the left bank of the Morava, which bar the road between Krusenatz and Paratjin. It is about an hour's march from Delegrade to Dyunis and Kadnik.

PROPOSALS FOR PEACE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 4.—The Ambassadors of the Powers made proposals for peace to the Porte to-day.

TCHERNAYEFF AT DELEGRADE.

LONDON, September 4.—General Tchernayeff has arrived at Delegrade with most of his army.

MONTENEGRINS LEAVING.

DAESAVITZA, September 4.—Moukhtar Pasha has begun operations at Hjuska. The Montenegrins are abandoning their position.

AND THE TURKS DIDN'T WIN.

DELEGRADE, September 4.—It is officially announced that the rumor that the Turks have taken Alexinatz, is false. They hold no positions on the right bank of the Morava.

ENGLAND DEMANDS AN ARMISTICE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 4.—The British Ambassador has presented a demand for the conclusion of an armistice, to be followed by negotiations for peace. The terms the armistice demand is one month. England's declaration that if Turkey's refusal should lead to armed foreign intervention the Porte must not reckon on the British Government caused surprise and disappointment. No secret was made that Russia was a Power likely to interfere. The new Sultan will publish no hatt of accession. He says enough hatts have been published. Deeds are wanted, not words. The guards at the dwellings of members of the Imperial family have been withdrawn. It is asserted that slavery is to be abolished.

THE SERVIAN WAR MINISTER CALLS FOR AN IMMEDIATE ATTACK ON THE TURKS.

BELGRADE, September 4.—General Horvatovich occupies Alexinatz with ten battalions. The Minister of War declares an attack on the Turks must be made immediately.

ANOTHER BATTLE EXPECTED AT ALEXINATZ.

LONDON, September 4.—The *Standard's* special from Belgrade says there is still unimpeded communication with Alexinatz, which is occupied by a strong Servian force. Another great battle is expected.

Germany.

INCREASE OF SPECIE.

BERLIN, September 4.—The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany has increased 2,261,000 marks the past week.

Spain.

PROTECTION FOR RAILWAY TRAINS.

MADRID, September 4.—The railway companies have been notified that an armed guard will be furnished to passenger trains whenever applied for.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, September 4.—Arrived, steamship City of Richmond, from New York.

LONDON, September 4.—The steamship *Sarmatian*, from Montreal, has arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, September 4.—The ship Sonora, from San Francisco, was run into off Holyhead by the Spanish steamer Vivar, this morning, and both vessels sank. Only one life was lost. The total loss will aggregate a million dollars.

LONDON, September 4.—The steamship State of Pennsylvania, from New York, has arrived.

PROTECTION OF VOTERS.

Circular of Instructions from the United States Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—The following are the instructions from the Attorney General to United States marshals regarding the coming election. A copy will be sent to each United States marshal throughout the country:

SIR—The laws of the United States having made it my duty to exercise general direction over marshals as to the manner of discharging their offices, I have prepared for their use this circular letter of instructions as to the coming election, intending the same also as a reply, once for all, to numerous applications in like connection from private citizens in various States. In the present condition of legislation the United States occupy a position toward voters and voting which varies according as the election is for State and other local officers only, or for members of Congress and Presidential electors. In elections at which members of the House of Representatives are chosen, which by law include elections at which electors for President and Vice President are appointed, the United States secure voters against whatever in general hinders or prevents them from the full exercise of the elective franchise, extending that care alike to registration lists, the act of voting and the personal freedom and security of the voter, as well as against violence on account of any vote he may intend to give as against conspiracy, because of any that he may already have given. The peace of the United States, therefore, which you are to preserve, and whose violation you are to suppress, protects among others rights specified in the last paragraph, and any person who, by force, violates those rights, breaks that peace and renders it your duty to arrest him, and to suppress any riots incident thereto, or that threaten the integrity of the registration or election, to the end that the will of the people in such election may be ascertained and take effect, and that offenders may be brought before the courts for punishment.

Notorious events in several States which recently, and in an unusual manner, have been publicly reprobated, render it the grave duty of all marshals who have cause to apprehend violation of the peace of the United States, commented as above with elections to be held upon Tuesday after the first Monday in November next, to be prepared to preserve and to restore such peace. As chief executive officer of the United States in your district, you will be held responsible for all breaches of the peace of the United States, which diligence on your part might have prevented, and for the arrest and securing of all persons who violate that peace in any of the points above enumerated. Diligence in these matters requires, of course, that you be and continue present in person or by deputy at all places of registration or election of which you have reason to suspect that the peace is threatened, and that whenever an embodiment of the *posse comitatus* is required to enforce the law, such embodiment be affected. You will observe that the special deputies mentioned in section 2,021 of the Revised Statutes have peculiar duties assigned to them —duties which otherwise do not belong to deputy marshals. Such special deputies can be appointed only in cities of 20,000 inhabitants or upward, but the duties assigned to marshals and their deputies by section 2,024 or other like statutes belong to all duly appointed deputies, whether they be general or special, within the meaning of that and the preceding section. Deputies to discharge this latter class of duties may be appointed to any number whatever, according to the discretion of the marshal, in all States in which sheriffs have similar power. Section 2,030 has no practical bearing upon this point in States where no limit is imposed upon the appointment of deputies by sheriffs, because in such States the laws of the United States, prior to the 10th of June, 1872, left marshals also unlimited as to the number of their deputies.

In discharging the duties above mentioned, you will doubtless receive the countenance and support of all good citizens in your respective districts. It is not necessary to say that it is upon such countenance and support that the United States mainly rely in their endeavor to enforce the right to vote which they have given or have secured. The present instructions are intended only to counteract that partial malice, wrong headedness or inconsideration which sometimes triumphs at critical moments over the conservative and in general prudent forces of society, and to which the present and passing condition of the country gives more than ordinary strength, and therefore requires active movement to particularly observe and provide against. In this connection I advise that you and each of your deputies, general and special, have a right to summon to your assistance in preventing and quelling disorder every person in the district above fifteen years of age, whatever may be their occupation, whether civilians or not, and the entire military of all denominations.—militia, soldiers, marines, all of whom are alike bound to obey you. The fact that they are organized as such military by the laws of State or of the United States, under the immediate command of their own officers, does not in anywise affect their legal obligation to obey you to suppress, *comitatus*. I prefer to quote the above statement of the laws upon this point from an opinion by my predecessor, ex-Attorney General Cushing, because it thus appears to have been well settled for many years. (P. Opinions 466, May 27, 1854.) I need hardly add that there can be no State law nor State officer that can rightfully claim jurisdiction to oppose you in discharging your official duties under the laws of the United States. If such interference should take place, a thing not anticipated, you are to disregard it entirely. The laws of the United States are supreme, and so, consequently, is the action of the officials of the United States in enforcing them. There is, as virtually you have already been told, no officer of a State whom you may not by summons embody into your own posse, and any State posse already embodied by a sheriff will, with such sheriff, be obliged, upon your summons, to become part of the United States posse and obey you or your deputies acting *virtute officio*.

The responsibility which devolves upon an intelligent clothed with such power and required to guard the highest right of citizens, corresponds in degree with those powers and rights, and exacts of such officer consideration, intelligence and courage. It is proper to advise you that in preparing this circular, I have considered recent important judgments given by the Supreme Court of the United States upon the acts of Congress which regulate this general topic. I have founded the above instructions upon those acts as they are affected by such judgments. I need in this place add no more than that these judgments do not concern Federal elections. You will find appended in full or by reference such statutory provisions as it seems important that you and your deputies shall in this connection read and consider. In matters of doubt you are of course entitled to the advice of the United States attorney for your district. These instructions have been submitted to the President and have his approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALPHONSO TAFT, Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—There was a lengthy conference at the War Department this morning, previous to issuing the order to United States marshals in regard to the approaching elections. It was attended by Secretaries Cameron, Robeson and Chandler, Attorney General Taft, General Sherman, Governor Chamberlain and Senator Patterson, of South Carolina. The object of the meeting was to take preparatory steps to carry out the order, in case of necessity, and have a full understanding as to the military giving aid to the United States marshals.

After a very free exchange of views upon the subject, during which Governor Chamberlain and Senator Patterson urged the necessity of military protection for the South, the members of the Cabinet expressed their opinions at length, and also the desires of the President upon that topic. It was decided that a copy of the circular letter of instructions of the Attorney General be referred to General Sherman for his information and guidance. The Secretary of War is in strong accord with the Attorney General for the enforcement of the instructions.

General Sherman leaves on Saturday for Harrisburg, where he will be joined by Secretary Cameron, and they will start on a tour of inspection in the West.

A Gang of Horse Televes Captured.

ATCHISON, September 4.—A few days ago Sheriff Beardsly, of Ellis county, received information that a band of horse thieves, eighteen in number, had been seen in the vicinity of Hugo, a small station west of Hays City, having in their possession nearly a hundred head of stock. The Sheriff immediately secured a posse of citizens and six men of the Ninth Infantry, and started in pursuit. Reaching Hugo Friday morning, they took the train and after a hard ride overtook the thieves near Buffalo station. A fight ensued, in which Big Ike, a noted desperado and leader of the gang, was killed, several others were wounded and twelve taken prisoners. A special from Hays City to night says that Sheriff Beardsly arrived there this morning with five of the thieves and five others, including two women, are expected there to-night. A deputy sheriff is bringing in the captured goods, consisting of fifty-four head of horses and mules and three wagons. Two of the principal members of the gang, Dutch Henry and Slippered Jack, escaped.

HOW IT IS IN LOUISIANA.

Three Whites Route a Large Number of Well Armed Colored Troops, and Kill One and Wound Four—Singularly Enough, No Whites Were Hurt.

NEW ORLEANS, September 4.—The following telegram was received to-day:

COUSHATTA, LA., September 4.—To Acting Governor Antoine, New Orleans: Z. T. Webster, Clerk of the District Court, Parish of Red River, was waylaid and shot at last evening about five o'clock. Webster was wounded and his horse killed.

A special to the *Democrat* from Bastrop, Louisiana, says: On Friday last a courier from Island Desiard announced that the negroes there were up in arms. The citizens immediately armed, mounted and left for the scene of the reported trouble. After scouting for the best part of the forenoon and finding no armed bands anywhere, they concluded to go home, and accordingly broke up in small squads. As one of these squads of about fifteen men, under command of Jason James, was riding homeward, three men were thrown out about three hundred yards in advance as a guard. While passing Rose's place, nine miles southwest of Bastrop, they were suddenly fired upon by a band of negroes under cover of a ditch in the roadside. The three scouts immediately charged the negroes, who fled, closely pursued by the men, and when they arrived at a fence some hundred yards further on, the fugitives turned and delivered another volley. The three young men continued to fire from their revolvers, killing one and wounding four negroes, and all dispersed. One wounded negro was taken prisoner and is now in jail in Bastrop. He says they were put up to taking arms by white men, among whom was one Law, who last year murdered Mayor Phelps, of Bastrop.

Two gentlemen, Nick Evans and his brother, one a rich merchant of Bastrop and the other a large planter in the neighborhood, were going from their place four or five miles east of Bastrop to visit a sick neighbor, named Gallagher, when they were waylaid a short distance from home and shot by a hidden party with a shot gun loaded with buckshot. Evans fell immediately and died, this morning. There were six or seven buckshot in his back and head. No sufficient cause has yet been given for this murder. A negro named Morgan, supposed to be the assassin, worked on Evans' place, and had been discharged. Morgan's wife is implicated as an accessory, and is reported to have falsely told Evans that his neighbor, Gallagher, was sick, in order to induce him to go out on that road. James, whose husband waited in ambush for him with a shot gun. The murderer is supposed to have fled toward Ouachita. Citizens are in close pursuit.

CALDWELL, O.

The Soldiers' National Reunion—A Large Attendance and a Good Time.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CALDWELL, OHIO, September 4, 1876.

The third Soldiers' National Reunion, which opens to-morrow morning, promises to be a great success. Crowds are arriving by every train, and the camp and town are already thronged with strangers. General Brown, of Dayton, with the Soldiers' Home band and guard, and several other military organizations, are here, including the Zanesville Light Guards and Buell's famous Battery. General Kilpatrick will arrive to-morrow morning, and General Negley and Colonel Realf are expected to arrive during the day.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA—PITTSBURGH MAKES A FIRST-CLASS SHOWING.

PHILADELPHIA, September 4.—A greater crowd than usual was at the Schuylkill to-day to witness the races. The first trial heat for professional four-oared shells was between the Thames Boat Club crew and the New York crew. They started even, but after a few strokes the Thames led by a fourth of a length, as the boats passed Peter's Island the New Yorkers pulled steadily and led by half a length. The Thames crew now lost somewhat by bad steering, but reaching the mile point did better, and pulled direct for the flag boat, turning sooner than the New York crew, which turned rather wide. The Thames gained on the return, and at the head of the river was four or five lengths ahead. The New York spurted, but failed to catch the Thames, who pulled the winning point in 18 minutes 21½ seconds. The time of the New York was 18:37.

The second trial heat of four oared shells was between the Paris crew, of St. Johns, N. B., and the Halifax crew, of Nova Scotia. The race was quite close until the bad steering on the part of the Paris crew gave the Halifax crew a lead of several lengths, and assured them the race. Time, Halifax 17:58, Paris eight lengths behind.

The single scull trial between P. Hanlon, of Toronto, and Coulter, of Pittsburg, and H. Thomas, of London, lost its interest at Peter's Island. Thomas here fell out of the race, and at the same point on the return Coulter ran into the west shore, where he got over the course, notwithstanding occasional stops to find it, in 21 minutes 34 seconds. Coulter one minute later.

S. Gross, of Detroit, and A. Brayley, of St. Johns, N. B., started in the second single scull trial. Smith, of Halifax, having withdrawing. The London representative pulled a hundred yards or so ahead of that out of the race. Brayley then rowed leisurely over the course in 22 minutes 13½ seconds.

The third single scull trial was won by Ellis Ward, of Lorraine, N. Y., who beat Robert Heel, of Philadelphia, and W. Spencer, of London, a bad second and third. Time, 22:20½.

The fourth single scull trial heat was between Patrick Louther, of Pittsburgh, John Higgins, of London, and Evan Morris, of Pittsburgh. They passed the island close together, Louther a little ahead. Higgins here spurted, and overlapping Louther, the latter's oar fouled Higgins. Higgins stopped, claimed foul and then pulled on. All rounded the same buoy Louther first, Higgins second and Morris third. On the return Louther led pretty much all the way, and par ed the line in 21 minutes 35 seconds; Higgins 21:59, and Morris 22:35. The umpire sustained the claim of foul, and Louther and Higgins will row again to-morrow.

The fifth trial heat was won by Fred. Plaisted, of New York, John Mekiel, of New York, being ruled out on a claim of foul.

The race between the whaleboats afforded a good deal of amusement. W. B. Curtis, of the Northwestern crew, is the umpire during these races.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Rising barometer, northeast to southeast winds and cooler, clear weather.

One third of the business portion of the town of Seaforth, Ont., was burned yesterday morning.

The steamships Nevada, from Liverpool, and Mass, from Rotterdam, arrived at New York yesterday.

By the fall of a scaffold at the new elevator, Sixtieth street, North river, New York, yesterday, one man was killed and three probably fatally injured.

Allen and Goss, prize fighters, were arrested in Cincinnati yesterday, at the instance of the Police Commissioners of that city, and compelled to give bonds not to fight in the State of Ohio.

The Manufacturers' Board of Trade, of Fall River, Mass., announces that if the market remains on the first of October substantially as now, they will restore half the last cut down.

The Methodists of Richmond and Manchester, Va., in mass meeting assembled on Sunday, unanimously adopted a resolution heartily approving the action of the joint commission of Methodists assembled at Cape May.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday in the case of Walker, who died from injuries received in the recent prize fight. Weeden, Collyer and Fiddler Leary were held as principals, and all the others arrested as accessories.

The six teams who will participate in the approaching international match had a formal reception yesterday in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. They were then driven to City Hall, and presented to the Mayor, and subsequently drove through Central Park.

The rainfall for the past week averages about as follows in the various districts: St. Lawrence Valley, 0.65 inch; New England, 0.51; Middle Atlantic States, 0.18; South Atlantic States, 0.60; Eastern Gulf States, 0.75; Western Gulf States, 0.64; Lower Lake region, 0.49; Upper Lake region, 0.58; Ohio Valley and Tennessee, 0.75; Upper Mississippi Valley, 1.49; Missouri Valley, 0.11; Minnesota, 0.61.

A dispatch from Atchison, Kansas, says: The heaviest rain known here for twenty years fell last night. Stranger and Camp creeks rose seven feet above the highest mark recorded since the settlement of the country. Much damage was done in the bottom lands, and many bridges were swept away. The Central branch of the Pacific Railroad was badly washed, and no trains have arrived or departed on that line to-day.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Hostiles Attempting to Get Back to their Reservation—The Feeling Among the Troops.

ST. PAUL, September 4.—A special to the *Pioneer-Press*, dated South bank of the Yellowstone, August 27th, *via.* Bismarck, D. T., says: The latest intelligence received concerning the movement of the Indians leads to the belief that Sitting Bull's band of Unkpapas are trying to cross the Yellowstone and reach their proper hunting grounds on the dry fork of the Missouri. Acting upon this belief, General Terry has directed General Crook, with his column, to move eastward of the Little Missouri, following the trail leading from Rosebud, while Terry, with the Dakota column, has crossed the Yellowstone, marched north and east to cut off any parties moving towards Fort Peck. You will bear no end to extravagant stories about the attack on the steamer Yellowstone on her late trip up the river. She was fired on by a few Indians, probably a dozen, and one man was killed. Beyond this no harm was done, and the affair is quite destitute of significance. The Fifth Infantry and the battalion of the Twenty-second are designated as the infantry garrison of the new post to be built at the mouth of the Tongue river. The Lieutenant General has directed that these troops be relieved from the marching column, and set at work putting themselves into winter quarters.

CHICAGO, September 4.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Bismarck special says: The latest by courier arriving to-day from the expeditions is as follows: The general feeling among both officers and men is that the campaign has been and is likely to prove an immense wild goose chase. No Indians have been seen of late, with the exception of occasional small bands making their appearance for the purpose of stealing or harassing small parties engaged in the movement of supplies on the Yellowstone. The main column has not succeeded in overtaking the slippery Sitting Bull, and is not likely to this season. Orders have been received by Terry for the establishment of a cantonment at the mouth of Tongue river for winter quarters. The Twenty-second, Fifth Infantry and Fifth Bavalry will occupy these quarters. On August 27th the Seventh Cavalry were on O'Fallon's creek. Crook had started the day before with his command for Glendieve creek, and Gibbon, with the greater part of Terry's command, was moving toward the Yellowstone, near O'Fallon's creek. Terry has returned to Powder river with his train and sixty infantry, to prepare for crossing his whole command to the south bank of the river. Terry will endeavor to strike the Indian camp near the Round Buttes, then turn east along the south bank. Crook strikes down the south branch, and by this continued movement they expect to bring about a collision with the Indians, who are along the banks of the river.

The steamers Josephine and Yellowstone were fired into near Powder river some days ago, and one private on the Yellowstone was killed.

On the 29th a deserter named Pickens was picked up near Glendieve creek.

he and another deserted.

Infantry, Wilde, attacked by Indians, Sioux command, were attacked by Indians, Sioux quiet being killed and the cows mutilated, and Packer [illegible] buckets, where he stood the Indians [illegible] forty eight hours.

vigor. They [illegible] Saturday evening, and last night Cary, Greenback candidate for Vice President, addressed them.

PHILADELPHIA.

Constatter Festival—Convention of Fire Engineers—The Regatta.

PHILADELPHIA, September 4.—A grand Constatter festival was begun at Schuesten Park this morning, and part of the inaugural ceremony was a parade typical of the arts, sciences and agriculture. The festivities at the ground commence by the firing of a salute of twenty-five guns, a Farmers' Congress and a grand festive procession. The festival will continue for several days, on each of which there will be interesting games.

The fourth annual convention of the National Association of Fire Engineers was called to order this morning, in the armory of the First Regiment, National Guards. The register of gentlemen attending the convention embrace assistant engineers, fire commissioners, delegates from the National and New York Boards of Fire Underwriters, inventors and manufacturers of improved fire apparatus. The business, delegates and inventors and manufacturers are entitled to a vote.

The International Medical Congress began its sessions to-day. Professor Gross delivered an address of welcome, and was chosen President. Dr. Flint, of New York, made the first address.

The National Association of Fire Engineers began to day, and appointed a committee to select proper legislative ways and a few distinguished scientists from abroad, assembled to-day in the Ohio State building, Centennial Grounds, in response to a call of the Ohio Geological Association, for the purpose of forming an International Archeological Association. George R. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, called the meeting to order and Professor E. I. Cox, of Indiana, was chosen temporary Chairman. Dr. Holdeman, of Philadelphia, made a felicitous address of welcome, and complimented the Ohio association upon the interesting and valuable character of its collection at the Centennial Exposition. Instructive discussions followed upon recent discoveries of prehistoric relics. Permanent organization was effected, with the following list of officers: President—Colonel C. L. Jones, of New York; Vice Presidents—Professor E. T. Cox, of Indiana, and F. W. Putnam; Secretary and Treasurer—Rev. S. D. Peet, of Ohio; Assistant Secretary—Professor H. B. Thomas, of New York.

THE ST. HYACINTHE FIRE.

Three Children Drowned—Sufferers Supplied With Food—The Insurance.

MONTREAL, September 4.—Three child ren were drowned in the river at St. Hyacinthe, yesterday, during the fire. The sufferers by the fire are supplied with bread, provisions and other necessaries from this city. The heavier insurance losses, as far as can be ascertained, are: Stadacona, $65,000; Queen, $9,000; Royal Canadian, $38,563; National, $17,000; Citizens', $33,000.

CASUALTIES.

Sinking of a Steam Barge.

DETROIT, MICH., September 4.—The steam barge City of Port Huron, bound from Marquette to Buffalo with a cargo of iron ore, sunk this afternoon about four o'clock in Lake Huron, three miles north of Lake Port, two miles from shore, in fifty feet of water. The Captain, George Doors, his son and eight men took refuge in the cabin, which broke loose from the hull. They were picked up by a fishboat which went to their assistance from Lake Port. The remaining crew were up in the rigging and rescued by the tug William A. Moore, which, together with the steamer Evening Star, left Port Huron at six o'clock to render assistance to the barge. The accident is supposed to have occurred by her consuming all her coal and thus become down by the head, and while in that condition shipped heavy seas, which sank her. She was owned at Buffalo, valued at $5 000, and fully insured.

Fatal Results from a Boiler Explosion.

LOUISVILLE, September 4.—One man was killed, six injured and the machine shops very much wrecked, to-day, in Jeffersonville, Ind., by the explosion of a boiler in the yards of the Louisville and Indianapolis Railroad. Gotlelb Ganzham, Breman, was almost roasted, and subsequently died. Six others are reported seriously injured. Cause not know. The boiler has just been repaired, and but sixty-five pounds of steam were up when it occurred.

POLITICAL.

New York.

WHY SEYMOUR DECLINES—THE STATE CONVENTION TO REASSEMBLE.

NEW YORK, September 4.—Mr. Seymour, in his letter declining the nomination for Governor by the Democratic Convention, says: "For some months my health has been infirm, and a recent illness has confined me for mental or physical exertion."

The Democratic State Convention is officially requested to reconvene on Wednesday, September 6th, at noon, in Saratoga, and nominate a candidate for Governor in place of Horatio Seymour, declined.

Arkansas.

THE STATE GOES DEMOCRATIC.

LITTLE ROCK, September 4.—The election to-day has been one of the most quiet and orderly ever held in the city. Only disturbances are reported from the outside. Both parties were out in full force. Only the official returns can decide how the city and county have gone. The State is conceded to the Democrats by an overwhelming majority.

State.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., September 2, 1876.

The Republican Convention, which met in Beaver yesterday, recorded the largest vote ever brought out at a primary election. Our townsman, W. S. Shallenberger, was nominated for Congress, subject to the decision of the district conference, over Dr. Wallace and Major Critchlow, by a plurality of 321. Out of forty election precincts in the county Shallenberger carried twenty-two, Wallace eight and Critchlow ten. As an evidence of the popularity of our nominee where he is best known, we note the fact that in the six election districts within a radius of two miles from Rochester, he received 557 votes out of a total of 656, and in his own town, 240 out of 265 cast for the three candidates. The record of Mr. Shallenberger as a soldier and a citizen is bright and clear. We present him to the district conference as the strongest possible nomination the Republican party can make at this time. F.

The Sullivan County Republican Convention will meet in Forksville on the 16th of this month.

Michael T. Burke claims that he was honestly nominated for Assembly in the Democratic Convention for the Eighth district of Luzerne, and that he will run whether or no.

Mr. Thomas A. Boyd is the Republican candidate for Congress in the Ninth Illinois district. He moved West from Franklin county, Pa., several years ago, and is a man of a high standard of ability.

DANVILLE, September 2.—The Republican County Convention to day nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Dr. S. Y. Thompson; Associate Judge, James McMahon; Sheriff, Henry Schoch; Jury Commissioner, Jacob Harris.

The Conneautville *Courier* says: "A Greenback club is about being formed in this place, a call in circulation to that end having already some twenty signatures. A majority of the signers so far have heretofore acted with the Democratic party."

Heister Clymer said in a speech in Allentown, some years ago, that "if Lincoln was elected President, the people would call upon the mountains to fall upon them and hide their shame." Clymer was then the leader of the Democracy.

The Democracy of Philadelphia have indorsed the Republican nomination of Judges Allison and Pierce to be their own successors on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, and have nominated James E. Gowen, a brother of Franklin B. Gowen, and for several years President of the Stock Exchange, for Judge of Common Pleas Court No. 3.

The Democratic split in the Seventeenth ward on Legislative nominees is as bitter as in former years, and the election of the Republican candidate is very probable. Last night the opponents of Faunce met and nominated James Wall. Each party claims to be regular, the Walls men saying the first convention was broken up by roughs.—*Philadelphia Day.*

Rev. N. H. Holmes, of this place, informs us that in the old Erie Conference, before the recent division was made, out of about 250 Methodist ministers there was but one Democrat. This man is now preaching in Ohio, in the district set off from this conference; the Erie Conference now boasts [illegible] ministers are Republicans.—

A LONG TRAMP.

An Old Printer Attempts the Task of Footing it From St Louis to New York.

William A. Kell, a printer aged seventy-six years, left Cleveland for this city yesterday morning *en route* from St. Louis to New York. He has footed it all the way from St. Louis, and expects to travel in this manner to the Metropolis. He inteuds to visit Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, going from there to New York, whence he will sail for Europe, where he says he has relatives to spend the rest of his days. He was-born in Teomsoe, Norway, [illegible] the age of thirteen entered his [illegible] sixty-second year, and served one years, and served the war. A few years ago he was attacked with disease and lay for six months in the hospital in St. Louis. When he got able to go out doors, the doctors advised him to take out door exercise, and for this reason he has taken his long tramp. He is at present in a very good state of health, and he expects to live to be as old as his mother, who died six years ago at the age of 108. He has been married, but his wife died sixteen years ago and his children are all dead also. In appearance he looks not unlike Joe Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle after his sleep.

Row in the Diamond.

About two o'clock this morning a row took place in an eating house in the Diamond, during which a man named Thomas struck another man in the back of the head with a sugar bowl, inflicting a severe scalp wound. Officers Flat descended upon and marshal arrested three of the combatants, including Reed, and took them to the Station House.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—50 MEN—TO WORK ON R. R. Ballast—S. B. R., Emlenton, Pa. A. G. DEVINNY, Contractor.

WANTED—$6,000—ON FIRST MORTGAGE property worth $9,000. Only principals need apply. Address MONEY, Commercial office. TTh

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED — MANAGER — A THOROUGH COMPETENT man to take charge of a Coal Mine in Pennsylvania. Best of reference must be given as to integrity and ability. Address J. FARMER DUNN, Huntingdon, Pa.

FOUND.

FOUND—GOLD VEST CHAIN—IN THE latter part of June, on South avenue, Allegheny, a Gold Vest Chain. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Inquire of WATTLES & SHEAFFER, 34 Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—4 NICE DWELLINGS—ON Hiland avenue, Eleventh ward, large rooms, with fruit trees, etc; rent very low. Inquire of LOCKHART & FREW, 174 Wood street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A HANDSOME two-story Frame Dwelling House, 7 rooms, Dining room and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, Hydrants, Sinks, &c., 4 Bedrooms and Bath Room. Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends from Penn avenue to Second avenue, Pittsburgh. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—HOUSE—NEW two-story Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall; Water in Kitchen, Lot 40x200, with Grapevines, &c. Located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, near the proposed site for the new Inclne Railway. Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—8 NEW AND 6 SECOND hand ENGINES, two Boilers, 2 Engine Lathes, 2 Drills, 2 Staridvant Pan Blowers, 1 Trip Hammer. THOS. CARLIN, 186 Lacock street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes, horizontal and vertical, second-hand, and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL, JR. & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny. TTh

FOR SALE—DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE in one of the best localities in the city, doing a good business; can be bought at a reasonable price by any one meaning business; satisfactory reasons given for selling, by addressing

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1876.

THE disorganized Democracy of New York are to meet again next week to organize defeat.

TILDEN has not yet explained those income return "discrepancies." He is probably figuring out his moral assets.

THE cry at the Saratoga Democratic Convention was "SEYMOUR or defeat!" They haven't got SEYMOUR and they will get defeat.

THOSE gushing editorials of the *Post* over the nomination of SEYMOUR were so much waste of powder. And Democratic ammunition is running short.

"WE INCLINE to the belief," says the New York *Public*, "that 'TILDEN and reform' will not win. There is too much TILDEN and not enough reform about it."

THE latest TILDEN dodge is to locate a fellow in Section F, Machinery Hall, International Exhibition, who prints and gives away lithographic pictures of the great railroad devil fish.

FOUR of the leading Democratic papers of the State of New York have refused to put up the Democratic State ticket because of the trickery and deceit used in nominating it. And this is the party of "Reform!"

THE cunning of TILDEN has over-reached itself; his finesse has involved him in his own toils; and as he ponders over SEYMOUR'S peremptory declination, "his thoughts on awful subjects roll, damnation and the dead."

IN THE strong Democratic counties of Indiana the Democrats muster under the black flag. At Shelbyville, where HENDRICKS made his first speech, the black flag was flying over his head, and the stars and stripes was placed as a flag of mourning at half-mast.

WE COMMEND to the *Post*, which insists that the TILDEN ticket means the purification of our civil service system, the suggestive fact that the Tammany office-holders in New York have been assessed five per cent. on their salaries to help elect the Democratic ticket.

JOHN KELLY, the head of Tammany, was placed on the Democratic electoral ticket of New York by the committee appointed to report it, by a vote of nine to eight for CHARLES O'CONOR. A party that deliberately prefers such a man as KELLY to such a man as O'CONOR, is already in the throes of dissolution.

BURKE, in the famous trial of WARREN HASTINGS, said: "Men that are greatly guilty are never wise. In their defense of one crime they are sure to meet the ghost of some former defense, which, like the specter in Virgil, drives them back." This is the exact description of TILDEN'S strait in the matter of those conflicting income returns.

VERMONT gives the weather signal for the campaign to day. The contest has been an animated one, and the Green Mountaineers are thoroughly stirred up. State officers, a Legislature and three members of Congress are to be elected. Two years ago Governor PECK'S vote was 33,582, his majority over the Democratic candidate being 20,324.

THE New York State Democratic Convention will meet again a week from to day, to nominate a candidate for Governor in place of Governor SEYMOUR, who peremptorily declines to run. On whomsoever the nomination may fall, the Democratic leaders in that State have, by lending themselves to the nomination of SEYMOUR by fraud and falsehood, in spite of his known refusal, put the last nail in the coffin of a ticket that was already doomed.

THE New York *Staats Zeitung* objects to SEYMOUR as a candidate for Governor because, although he is a friend of "Reform," he is not a "Reformer." The distinction here taken is a wide one, and perfectly correct. Any man may declare himself, and with some degree of sincerity, a friend of "Reform" in the abstract; but as "Reform" is not a mere sentiment, but a fact, he only is a "Reformer" who puts his sentiment into practical action. Mr. TILDEN is a friend of reform, in his own mind, abstract way; but he is not a "Reformer," and, from the nature of the party surroundings, he cannot possibly be.

THE instructions of Attorney General TAFT to United States marshals, relative to their duties in the coming Presidential election, have at length been issued. The Democratic press has made a very foolish and unnecessary outcry concerning the intention of the authorities regarding the employment of troops in the South. The instructions are simply to the effect that all citizens must be fully protected at the registration lists and while voting, as well as protected from any violence that may be threatened for voting as they shall choose; power being conferred on the marshals to summon all classes of people, the military included, to assist them in the discharge of their duties. The guilty fears of the Democracy that the army will be used for "partisan purposes," and as a means of "intimidation," should now be set at rest.

THE New York *Herald* well says that it is an awful admission for a great party that it has but one man with whom it dare venture its canvass. Yet this is the admission made by the Democracy in the Empire State when it endeavors to force a man into obedience to its will by making for him a painful position in which he must either appear to his party as a traitor or to the country as a buffoon whose most solemn declaration is an empty jest. The *Herald* adds:

> The Republicans are in ecstacies over the depression and demoralization in the Democratic ranks, and were loud in expressing their conviction that, no matter whether Mr. Seymour could be prevailed upon to run, the Democrats could not during the campaign get over the shock the Saratoga muddle has given them—in other words, that the effect of it on the public mind has been such as to make defeat, as a dead certainty for the Democratic ticket.

THE New York *Herald* notes the fact that six or seven savings banks have broken up in that city since last year, and that in several instances the grossest of frauds were practiced. The Bank Superintendent, it seems, neglects his duty, and the poor depositors are swindled. The *Herald* says:

> We have been waiting to hear from Governor Tilden on this subject. He is the Chief Executive of the State. The Bank Superintendent is his subordinate. The Governor is responsible that his subordinates do their duties faithfully. But the Governor is busy with politics. He does not seem to care about the poor depositors. At least there is no evidence in any act of his that he either knows or cares about their moneys. There is so much talk about reform in these days that we wonder some of the reformers do not, for sweet consistency's sake, look a little after the hard savings of the working men and women of New York and see to it that the savings banks are honestly conducted.

THE Massachusetts State Republican Convention meets to day. It is probable that Governor RICE will be renominated. The Democratic Convention assembles to morrow. The "ADAMS movement," which has created some discussion, is said to be another TILDEN trick. The Democratic candidate for the Presidency wrote a letter advising Mr. ADAMS' nomination, not because he supposed the latter could be chosen Governor, but because his reputation as "reformer" might have a good effect in other States, and thus help the firm of TILDEN and HENDRICKS to some good consignments. The leading Democrats of Massachusetts favor the plan, because in the event of Governor TILDEN'S election to the Presidency he would have a great deal to give away, and they hope he would gratefully remember their display of flunkeyism; but the Democratic masses do not take the same view of the matter, and hence his nomination would almost certainly create a split in the party.

SOME further evidences of the way in which Democratic "reform" works have just been unearthed at Washington, showing that $538,000 of the Smithsonian Institution fund is invested in Arkansas State bonds, on which there has never been a dollar of interest paid. The bonds were purchased in 1838, and the interest amounted July 1 to $953,720. The Government now holds a total of $37,114,966 of worthless bonds for various trust funds, on which the interest due is $3,147,143. The interest on all these bonds has been annually included in the appropriations, and has been paid to the proper persons. They include bonds of Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, the Carolinas, Virginia and Tennessee, and most of these are State bonds in aid of turnpikes, canals and other enterprises. All but about $1,000,000 of the amount was purchased during BUCHANAN'S administration. These amounts include about $1,500,000 of negotiable bonds abstracted during the same administration.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

That business *is* beginning to revive we firmly believe, and as evidence of that fact we are enabled to point to our own manufacturing industries. With one or two exceptions, all our rolling mills have started up and are running full handed, with orders ahead and a good prospect of continuance; all our steel mills are fully employed, as well as the copper mills and foundries; all or nearly all the glass houses are in full blast, and the various other manufacturing industries have either resumed activity or are preparing to resume. These are all indications of a genuine revival of business.

It is true that, to the manufacturers themselves, the revival does not come in the most cheerful way. Prices have become so reduced that they have the barest margin of profit, and the utmost vigilance is required to keep the expenses within a safe limit. But the *demand* for our manufactures is the encouraging fact; and it is to be hoped that, *with* the demand, there will soon come such an appreciation in prices as will put the manufacturers in better trim for carrying on their enterprises.

That improvement should come, and business put on a more cheerful aspect, without any one, apparently, being aware of the fact, is not at all surprising. A recovery from depression always comes on so slowly as to be almost imperceptible to the moment. It is only by comparison that we can gain definite ideas of such a change; and a comparison of the present with a period two years past, will suffice to demonstrate the reality of the improvement. It is not much to brag of just yet; but the beginning has been made, and we may safely hail the dawn of a better day.

The sceptics may point us to the still large numbers of unemployed men, but there are always large numbers of unemployed about large cities even in the flushest of times. Prior to 1873 the new railroads drafted many of these off, and the lack of new railroad enterprises is, of course, a drawback upon our picture of revival; but it must also be remembered that in times of depression many laborers are driven from the country to the city, thus multiplying the ranks of unemployed. With a steady return to activity, work will soon spring up even for these.

There is, in what we have here said, no occasion for hilarity or special manifestations of joy; but there is abundant room for renewed hope, and for an expectation of the early re establishment of public confidence.

THE Democratic party in New York, managed by TILDEN and directed by the crowd of young squirts he has called about him, is involved in a terrible mess of blunders. A dispatch from Albany says:

> The list of blunders by the Democratic Convention is not complete without the record of the fact that they neglected to pass the usual resolution offered on Wednesday evening, authorizing the State Committee to fill vacancies occurring in the ticket before election day.

At Saratoga on Thursday, immediately after Dewitt made the nomination, Mr. Magone reminded Mr. Apgar that the resolution had not been passed, and suggested on the platform, but not in the hearing of the audience, that it should be called up for adoption. Mr. Apgar thought it would not do to press it then, and either intentionally or through neglect it was not again referred to.

The failure to pass this usual resolution leaves the distracted Democrats here no alternative but to compel Seymour to run or to reassemble the convention. Considering as they do that Mr. S. Porter would prove an embarrassing candidate, the party leaders here are glad to be rid of the responsibility of giving him the nomination, which it now seems they would have been compelled to do if the forgotten resolution had been adopted.

This new revelation of their utter incapacity to direct the campaign without confusion is severely criticised.

Upon this state of affairs the New York *Evening Post* says:

> Republicans can now look with complacency on any result which may come from this disgraceful business. The Democratic journals boldly denouncing the deception practiced on the State Convention. They see a complete exposure of a system of trickery which would shame a ward caucus. They see one after another of the prominent managers of the convention shifting the responsibility of this deception on each other's shoulders—Faulkner crying out "I was Spriggs," and Gray crying, "I was Magone," recalling Nast's famous caricature of the members of the Tweed ring.

The French and German Democrats are indignant at the deceptions practiced upon them at Saratoga. The *Courier des etats Unis* says:

> A *coup de theatre*, and almost a thunderbolt, has changed from white to black the situation of the victorious party and transformed to cruel perplexities the hopes founded on the result of the Saratoga Convention. The deception of the members of the Democratic party amounted to discouragement, almost to despair. Every one felt a deep humiliation, while every one was impressed with the feeling that such an error was capable of entailing disastrous consequences on the Presidential campaign. This feeling was mingled with indignation and anger. The greatest embarrassment is foreseen for the Democratic party, and it is impossible to predict the result of this imbroglio, which upsets all plans, and which will leave for a long time serious impressions, whatever may happen.

THE success of the new four and a-half per cent. loan has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. It shows that the credit of the Government is remarkably good upon both sides of the Atlantic. The New York *Bulletin* of yesterday says:

> The subscription lists of the new four and a-half per cent. refunding loan of the Government, opened by Messrs. Belmont & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co. and Morton, Bliss & Co., will close to-day at four P. M., after which intending purchasers will have to procure the bonds in the open market, and in all probability at higher figures. The loan is offered by the members of the syndicate here at 103¾, which is the equivalent of 103¾ at London, the figure at which the bonds are offered there for subscription. According to cable advices, the new bonds are quoted 104 at London in the open market, even while the subscription lists are open; and this is not surprising when it is stated that consols have declined in consequence of sales made by the London banks in order to employ their funds in these bonds. This example on the part of the metropolitan banks is very significant, as it implies a current of feeling towards United States securities which is sure to carry along with it a large amount of private subscriptions. The readiness of the English investor to part with his consols to get a higher rate of interest has been so oft exemplified in the case with which Turkish, Egyptian, Peruvian and other loans of weak governments have been negotiated, that there is not surprising that a considerable amount of consols should be exchanged for this new loan, which will yield the investor about fifty per cent. more interest than the British three per cents. The latest cable advices report liberal applications from financial institutions and every prospect of a large aggregate subscription. The members of the syndicate in this city report active subscriptions from financial institutions and private parties on Friday and Saturday; but, naturally, this is expected to be the banner day.

The facts here stated are a complete extinguisher upon TILDEN'S ridiculous plea that the Government is in trouble because it expends more than it receives. When its bonds come to be preferred to English consols in the London market, it may fairly be inferred that the credit of the United States Government is of the most solid and substantial character.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Bulletin* clears up the mystery as to what has been done with the $100,000 appropriated by Congress in 1873 for the use of the scientific commission appointed to make experiments to ascertain the reasons why explosions of steam boilers are so frequent, and to devise methods of prevention, if possible. Since the appointment of the original Commission, several changes have taken place in its composition by removal, resignation and death. The Commission, as it stands now, has no chairman, and the remaining members are CHARLES W. COPELAND, of New York; Professor THURSTON, who is an invalid; J. R. ROBINSON, of Boston, and J. V. HOLMES, of Cleveland, all but Professor THURSTON being engineers by profession. The Franklin Institute tests were apparatic, and as it was intended that these should be practical, test grounds were stocked near this city, at Sandy Hook and Boston, and over $50,000 were expended in getting ready. Some $20,000 have probably been expended besides for salaries, labor and incidentals, but the $50,000 worth of property is still in the hands of the Commission. They have made no reports, except as to progress and expenditures, because every test led to another inquiry, by reason of the continual disproving of old theories. The correspondent says that a good deal has been done for science by these tests, and that they will be continued as soon as a chairman and another member of the Commission shall be appointed by Secretary MORRILL. The salary is very small, and the only incentive to a commissioner therefore is the probability that he will gain knowledge and reputation to help him in his business. For this reason the applicants are generally civil engineers. There is quite a pressure upon the Secretary of the Treasury now to appoint two new commissioners, Professor THURSTON having been ill for some time, and not desirous of serving longer. The scientific journals of England, France and Germany have published glowing accounts of the results expected, and have with one accord complimented the United States Government for its action in the matter, while hoping that the Commission will go on with its work. It is probable that the Secretary of the Treasury will shortly appoint a chairman, and that the tests will be continued this fall.

CALIFORNIA elects her State officers to day, and the result will be watched with exceedingly great interest. Never before, perhaps, have party lines been drawn so closely in that State as in the present canvass. For years past national issues have been laid aside for some local interest or dispute. There have been dissensions in the Republican ranks especially, and generally a distinct and separate "Independent" party, led by Senator BOOTH, which has practically held the balance of power and determined the result. Last year, IRWIN, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was elected by some 30,000 majority, there being three tickets in the field. This year Senator BOOTH and the Independents have united with the Republicans, and although that Senator's voice will not be heard in his own State until the President is canvass—he is at present speaking in Indiana for the Republican ticket—the very fact that he has emphatically declared for the Republican party will produce a good effect on the State election. California is, we think, certain for HAYES and WHEELER in November, whatever may be the result of the contest to-day. We are not without hopes, however, that the Republicans will carry the State in this preliminary struggle.

THE eastward movement of flour and grain from the West, through Buffalo, for the month of August, shows a decrease over the same month last year of 57,142 barrels in the receipts of flour, and of 2,069,906 bushels of grain, estimating flour as wheat. The average rate of grain freights during the month was 2.2 cents for wheat and 1.8 cents for corn by lake from Chicago and Milwaukee to Buffalo, and 5.8 cents for wheat and 5 3 cents for corn by canal from Buffalo to New York. The Buffalo *Express* says that lake and canal navigators look with hope for a radical improvement during the fall months. The sharp advance and active shipments during the latter part of August would seem to indicate the beginning of such improvement. From the twentieth to the close of August lake rates advanced to 2, 2½ and 2½ cents on corn, and from the twenty-third canal freights advanced from 5½ cents on corn to 5½ and 6 cents per bushel, from Buffalo to New York. Rail freights have prevailed through the month without change, at 6 cents for wheat and 5½ for corn from Buffalo to New York, subject, however, to terminal charges, which would bring the rate to 7 cents for corn, compared with the cost by canal.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

He's like his party in New York: *C'est mort!*

Both Seymour and his health are still on the decline.

The Democratic party in New York is acephalous.

The grasshopper is the Sioux Indian of the insect world.

In Greece the Bible has been excluded from the public schools.

An infusion of seaweed is set down as a sovereign remedy for obesity.

Passing away: railroad monopolies, coal combinations and trades unions.

Western farmers are enlarging their cribs in order to house their corn.

American refrigerated beef is rapidly dethroning the roast beef of old Old England.

Chicago's annual Inter-State Exposition will open to-morrow, and continues for a month.

That Smith family centennial reunion takes place at Peapack, New Jersey, to-day.

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

If you wish to get sheep cheap, go to Oregon, for there the meek creatures are sold at a dollar a head.

And now the tailors are beginning to look happy, for lo! the summer is past and autumn suits are in prospect.

There is a general reduction of hotel charges in New York city. Restaurants, also, have reduced their rates.

Savannah is suffering from yellow fever. Over forty cases, a dozen of them fatal, have already been heard from.

The improvement in business continues, with advancing prices for wool, hides, leather, dry goods, sugar and coffee.

No well dressed lady will be seen this fall upon the street without a "cavalier." That's what they call the new style of hat.

M. Pinant, a French scientist, who has spent a long time on the Pacific, says that the ancient Oregon Indian was a cannibal.

Spurious quarter-dollars, very well executed, have come into extensive circulation. So, look closely after the change you take.

It is singular that until this year the prose works of Wordsworth the poet should never have been collected and published together.

Modern young ladies are not daughters of Shem and Ham, but daughters of Hem and Sham, compounds of plain sewing and make-believe.

Wild geese are going South, which is construed to mean that winter will come early and stay long, and be very hard, geese being great gazers into futurity.

The export trade of Philadelphia continues very brisk, the current offerings of freights being just now in excess of the capacity of the transatlantic lines.

A quantity of brown cottons has just been shipped by Fall River manufacturers, and a lot of American duck to make sails for the mercantile marine of Great Britain.

The milk in the New York Democratic breast is curdled. Seymour, the great dairyman, refuses to come out of that cheese, and tells his tormentors to go awhey.

The Democratic city officers of Baltimore have been assessed two per cent. of their salaries for campaign purposes, and some of them are complaining about this kind of "reform."

Many houses, and even whole blocks in the down-town part of New York, belong to the ex-Empress Eugenie. They were purchased by third parties on the account of Napoleon III.

In Baltimore, which is the principal outlet of that trade, the tobacco warehouses are taxed beyond their capacity, and the article has to be piled upon the streets and covered with sailcloths.

The Japanese are abolishing the torture of witnesses to extort evidence. In this country there is no likelihood that such use of torture will ever be given up. It is called cross examination.

The nineteenth convention of the International Statistical Congress is now in session in Pesth, Hungary. No appropriation having been made by Congress, the United States is not represented this year.

Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Delaware are making active preparations for their several Centennial days, and it is anticipated that all the original States will have a reception before the close of the Exhibition.

The Fall River mills, for the first time since 1873, are all running on full time. Orders are received for goods enough to occupy six months or a year. This revival is the prelude to a general return to activity throughout New England.

The New York Board of Health has made a timely suggestion to the Board of Education concerning the necessity of excluding unvaccinated children from the public schools. That city suffered severely from small-pox last winter.

The middle of this month is the time at which Indian hostilities must cease, on our part, the non-fighting season setting in thus early. If any Indians wish to be killed after that date, they can come in and be disposed of after their taste.

The American Social Science Convention meets at Saratoga to-day. It is expected to draw together the largest number of economists, financiers and persons engaged in the practical direction of philanthropic movements ever gathered in this country.

Again are the annual fires sprung up in the forests all over the country. Isn't it time we had a national bureau or at least a commissioner of forestry, whose duty it should be to protect the growth of timber, of which the land is now being denuded?

SEPTEMBER.

O golden month! How high thy gold is heaped!
The yellow birch-leaves shine like bright coins strung
On wands; the chestnut's yellow pennons tongue
To every wind its harvest challenge. Steeped
In yellow still lie fields where wheat was reaped;
And yellow still the corn sheaves stacked among
The yellow gourds, which from the earth have wrung
Her utmost gold. To highest boughs hath leaped
The purple grape—last thing to ripen—late
By very reason of its precious cost.
Oh, Heart, remember vintages are lost
If grapes do not for freezing night-dews wait:
Think, while thou sunst thyself in Joy's estate,
Maybap thou canst not ripen without frost!

PERSONAL.

The Prince of Wales has accepted the Presidency of the English section and Prince Frederick Charles that of the German section of the Universal Exhibition to be held at Paris in 1878.

The Canadian with shoes to walk on the water tried his apparatus at Quebec a few days ago, and came very near drowning. The shoes did not sink, could not be even forced under water, but the trouble was that they preferred to have the wearer walk with his head downwards.

Science will probably never know how much it has lost by Harriet Martineau dying in 1876 instead of 1871. Five years ago she had bequeathed her head to a medical friend for scientific purposes, but a year later she recalled the bequest, not because of opinion as to the importance of scientific observation on such subjects had changed, but merely because of a change of circumstances in her individual case.

Paul Liptay, the Centennial Exhibition correspondent of six of the leading newspapers of Hungary, is doing an excellent work in acquainting the people of his country with the best features of the fair that are distinctly American. He is also giving his countrymen a glimpse at American literature through a series of biographical sketches of eminent authors, accompanied by portraits and translations of selections from their works, now appearing in a handsome illustrated weekly published at Buda, Pesth. The first article is devoted to William Cullen Bryant, and the second to Bayard Taylor.

The Bravo case continues to attract great attention in England. Dr. Forbes Winslow, the eminent authority on insanity, denounces the verdict of murder as utterly unjustifiable, thinking that Mr. Bravo committed suicide while temporarily insane, and Mr. Karnsake, Q. C., comes to a similar conclusion. Mrs. Bravo's solicitors have issued the following notice: "We have been requested to state, on behalf of Mrs. Bravo, that she is quite unable to reply to many hundreds of letters of sympathy she has received since the close of this [the Balham] inquiry. She and her friends only feel the expressions of kindness which have been conveyed to her, forming, as they do, a great consolation in the severe trials she has gone through. Mrs. Bravo desires by this statement to express her sincere gratitude to the writers of the letters she has received."

The African pigmies who were captured and taken to Italy three years ago, are now receiving experimental instruction at the hands of royal educators, although the English Geographical Society asserted that they were incapable of instruction. These wild dwarfs have proved otherwise. They are now intelligent, affectionate and grateful. They speak Italian with elegance and clearness of enunciation, and read and write with facility. Their handwriting is good, and their thoughts are expressed in their written compositions with clearness and simplicity and with wonderful originality. They also read Latin with comprehension and intelligence. The eldest, Tito Takuba, studies arithmetic, and adds, subtracts and multiplies mentally. He also has a passionate love for music, and from hearing the lessons on the piano given to others is able to repeat them by ear.

Paying the Rebel War Debt.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

While passing down Butler street, the other evening, I overheard some gentlemen, of both political complexions, arguing on the question as to whether the "Democratic party," with a President and Congress, would not pass an act assuming the payment of the debt of the so-called Southern Confederacy. The Democratic arguments were that such an idea was ridiculous, and that the proposition was only advanced by the Republicans for political capital. Again, if the Democrats had the power, they would not pass a measure requiring them to put their hands in their own pockets to pay for a *dead duck*; that the Confederate bonds were issued payable only on recognition of the Confederacy, and then six years thereafter; and as the rebellion was crushed, there is an end to the so-called Confederacy and the contract of its bonds annulled. Lastly, that it would be antagonistic to the Constitution of the United States.

The idea may be seemingly ridiculous to many, but it behooves all voters to give the question a fair consideration. I venture to say, after traversing the ground, they will see that there is great plausibility of such being done, if the Democrats, headed by TILDEN and Hendricks, get into power. Is it not a well-known fact that in the present House of Representatives at Washington, the majority representation in all Democratic caucuses, on most subjects, was controlled by Southern Democrats? In their distribution of offices, if you refer to the Congressional Directory, you will find the majority are Democrats and ex Confederates that fill them. Now as they had the power to control in these things, would any man of common sense give it up, and lose the control of the next Executive and Congress, and they propose, which would be done, to pass an act assuming this Confederate debt but that it would be accomplished? This demand from the South becomes a necessity for the Northern Democracy to agree to it, in order to hold power and have unity of party. This is not political capital but plain truth.

Now, as to putting their hands in their own pockets, &c. They would not hurt themselves, but every tax payer pays *extra tax* on every taxpayer throughout the land, and in the payment of this debt retrieve their *wounded honor*. In doing this, they benefit themselves in the South at the expense of the balance of the country. In the South to day there are thousands holding millions of dollars of these bonds, which they would be glad to exchange them to get a footing once more to start in business, and in doing that they benefit not only the holder of the bonds, but men there that may not own bonds, but a dollar of the paper. Knowing this, will not the constituency of the Southern representation in Congress make a demand for such an act? I say there is the strong probability, even certainty, in case the Democrats get the power.

The Republican party will guard well against being will not occur. Therefore, *taxpayers, voters*, see that you send your Republican candidates for Congress to represent you. Every Democrat that is voted for will vote for such a measure, for the South, when represented. The fact of the rebellion being crushed and the payment of the so-called Confederacy bonds annulled as they claim, does not do away with the power of Congress to pass such an act as will make the National Government responsible for said debt.

As to the antagonism to the Constitution of the United States, they will not allow it to stand in their way, for they would set their just rights. According to Democratic doctrine, both before and during the war, and even to day, they believe in the constitutional right to secede and establish a separate form of Government. A majority of the leading Democrats of the North agree with them. Now, just previous to an election, they take back that idea and agree with the Republicans, whose principles at all times have been that the constitution recognize no separation of States for such a purpose. Why do they do this? For political *capital*. Give the power with their hands and you will find that they will fall back on their principles and despite the people assert that this was and is their opinion, that it is a constitutional right guaranteed the States, and on this they will base their claims and pass such a measure. Even if unconstitutional, do you suppose they would stop to question it? Did they not violate the Constitution by overt and flagrant open rebellion? and will they fail to attend to the demands of their constituency, ignoring Constitution if necessary, when they have the power and give them an opportunity and they will use it. It becomes the duty of every voter to stand firm to the Republican party; to cast his vote for HAYES and WHEELER, and to send Republican Representatives to Congress. Also, we must elect Republicans to all the offices possible, and especially take care of our State Legislature by voting for the Republican nominees. There is no question but that it is dangerous to give the Democracy power. Years ago we saw how they used it, and now they have secured this power since the war nothing good has been developed from it. It is by voting the straight Republican ticket, without a scratch, that we can prove ourselves true to the interests of the country. The last election, where the Democracy got possession of the House of Representatives, was the beginning of a disastrous future to the country in case their party should be in the ascendency in the coming elections. They would use the power as they used the last session of the House, but for party purposes and ignoring the interest of country.

You have not only this danger to encounter, but a claim will be made for every sieve emancipated or lost during the war, which is no constitutional question here. They have merely to pass an act appropriating so much money, appoint a commission to hear proof of ownerships, &c., of each slave, and for each and every one receive compensation. Where is this money to come from if not from an *extra taxation* of the people? SEVENTEENTH WARD.

To morrow the committee of French residents and adopted citizens will unveil the statue of Lafayette in Union square, New York city. There will be speeches, music and imposing processions. As the birthday of the great Marquis, it will be a day of general instead of merely local celebration.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective ad vertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for less cost than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia
10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee Robert G. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT BAILEY MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
W. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN!

COUNTY REPUBLICAN COMMITTEES

Can be furnished with Copies of the

EXTRA COMMERCIAL,

CONTAINING

SENATOR MORTON'S GREAT SPEECH,

Delivered at Indianapolis, Ind., Friday, August 11th, 1876, and much other interesting matter for the Campaign.

Committees are requested to order promptly.

TERMS:

One Thousand Copies - $10 00
Larger Orders at Reduced Rates.
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THE COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

R. H. PALMER & CO.,
"LIMITED."
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY,
GO TO THE
Bon Ton Meat and Vegetable Market
where you can buy the best Roast Beef and Tenderloin Steak for 18c. per lb. Good Roast Beef and Steak 12½c per lb. Rolling Beef, 6 cents per lb. Chuck Roast, from 8 to 10 cents. Hams and Breakfast Bacon, 15c. Lard, 15c. Veal, Lamb, Pork and Mutton, 10 to 15c per lb.
GEORGE BEILSTEIN,
AND 177 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.

September 2.

NEW BARGAINS ARRIVING DAILY.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Two Buyers are now in the East and goods are daily arriving, in the very latest and most desirable FALL SHADES AND STYLES, and no pains shall be spared to produce on our counters the best materials at prices not to be found anywhere in the United States.

SPECIALTIES.

BLACK ALPACAS at 15c.
BLACK ALPACAS at 18½c.
BLACK ALPACAS at 20 and 25c.

EXTRA BARGAINS.

BLACK ALPACAS at 28c.
BLACK ALPACAS at 31 and 37½c.
BLACK ALPACAS at 40, 45 and 50c.
All the latest Fall shades in COLORED ALPACA, at 23 cents.

CASHMERES.

We invite particular attention to our large and complete stock of BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERES. A decided bargain at 45c. A real bargain at 50c. An immense bargain at 62½c. An extraordinary bargain at 70 and 75c, and a bargain which surpasses all at 87½c. These goods are full width and run as high as $1 00.

NEW SILKS.

BLACK SILKS at 75c, exceedingly cheap goods.
BLACK SILKS at 85 and 87½c, never surpassed.
BLACK SILKS at $1, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2 00, &c.
COLORED SILKS, Fall Shades, at only $1 00, $1 12½, $1 25, &c.
MOURNING SILKS as low as 80c.
JAPANESE POPLINS 75c, cheap as $1.
Every one can have a Silk at these figures. We can make a handsome trimmed and fitting Silk Suit at only $15 00.

DRESS GOODS.

DEBEGES, Fall Shades; MOHAIRS, Fall Shades; POPLINS, Fall Shades.
Reduced from 18½ to 12½ this day, some beautiful styles of DRESS PLAIDS, extraordinary bargains.
WATERPROOFS, all colors, lowest prices.
FLANNELS, a very full stock, at low prices.

SAMPLES FREE.

☞ Parties at a distance can have samples sent at any time (free) on application.

James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:

LADIES' SPRING SUITS

In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed

OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,

In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.

Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.
Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.
Linen Suits and Costumes.

Black Dress Silks,

From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.

A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.

All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henriletta Cloths.

Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Herzanias.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantcens.

A large stock of Tamboard Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

AGENTS FOR THE

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James Caldwell & Co.,

115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City.

CARPETS.

FALL STOCK.

CARPETS,

DRUGGETS,

MATTINGS.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

29 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS.

CENTENNIAL 1876. SPRING.

There are three reasons why everybody should buy from

McFarland, Collins & Co

1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.

2d.—We buy everything from manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.

3d.—We sell for Cash, avoiding there by losses by bad debts.

THE LOWEST PRICES
AND
THE BEST GOODS,
AT
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
Next to U. S. Postoffice and Custom House.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c.

GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, September 4, 1876.

A very commendable suggestion has been recently made that the Secretary of the Treasury should resume the old practice of making a popular loan, in the floating of the new four and one-half per cents. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* in discussing the idea suggests as an argument the example of France "where the chambermaid and hostler are the real members of the syndicate, and how, notwithstanding all revolutionary overtures, she never for a moment dreams of repudiating her debt, the legacy of a wrecked dynasty; and while the populace shout 'the king is dead —long live the king,' fall into line, unbroken day or night, to secure some of the new *rentes* which gives strength to the old paper they have for years held, and which furnishes vitality to the incoming controllers of affairs." There is much force in this view of the subject. The savings banks of character everywhere are overloaded with unprofitable deposits. There cannot be found safe investments, acceptable to State supervision, which will earn the promised dividends and expenses. Undeposited funds, savings, timorous of the bonds and stocks of the day, and not comprehending wholly the premiums which other governments obtain, are large. The postoffice, by its register and money order system, could manage the details of this whole affair at less than the one-half per cent. now paid. The ambition which seemed to be prevalent among those who controlled the issuing of municipal, State and national bonds is for credit abroad, somehow supposing that the heavier we load the foreigners with our debts the more money we have at home, and so the richer we become, a fallacy which, however, is not just now in view. It is certainly worth while that the experiment should be made. Give the masses a chance to take the new loan at par, in sums down to the smallest denominations if used. This process will certainly be attended with no expense and every dollar placed in this way will add to our national wealth by reducing the amount of our foreign indebtedness. The times for the past few years have been hard but the masses are by no means bankrupt, and if they have an opportunity will show a surprising amount of resources in this direction.

—The Philadelphia *North American*, which derives its chief importance from being generally considered the mouthpiece of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has the following concerning the commercial position of Pittsburgh:

Had Pittsburgh possessed the same self-reliant energy in the breadstuffs trade as Buffalo and Indianapolis it would have built up a large, relative business of its own from the States around.

Any reasonable concessions that can be made to favor the exportation of Pittsburgh manufactures by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad not only would be made, but we are without doubt would be, if a committee of business men of that city would confer with the railroad officers. If it is rather comical to read such a complaint as that "it is cheaper to ship an unfinished article from Philadelphia than from Pittsburgh," of course it is, and always will be.

It is true in one sense that the citizens of Pittsburgh are responsible for the difficulties to which they are now subjected. They should never have allowed the Pennsylvania Railroad to obtain the control of their Western connections. But it is nevertheless rather a brazen proceeding for the advocate of that corporation to reproach them for that failing. What kind of business energy can compete against rates which make the cost of transportation, not only from Chicago, but from every country station in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, less to the seaboard that to Pittsburgh we do not know. On every bushel of grain that is moved to the seaboard there is a discrimination against Pittsburgh of from ten to twenty cents. Perhaps the *North American* can tell our merchants how to overcome that difference?

The argument with reference to Pittsburgh manufactures is shallowly disingenuous as it endeavors to create the impression that the complaint is with reference to the shipments of manufactured articles for export, of which neither Pittsburgh or Philadelphia do enough to deserve any especial attention. But the fact that Philadelphia manufacturers can ship their products through Pittsburgh to the Western markets for actually less money than Pittsburgh manufacturers can is an anomaly and an injustice. This is what Pittsburgh complains of and has tried to remedy without success so far. Our citizens are now on the right track, however, and when they have secured competition in the Western transportation lines, such inequities will no longer be possible.

—A Western exchange makes the following reference to the diminution of bank accounts, which is considered a very prominent result and index of the depression of business:

We learn, incidentally, that one of the effects of the hard times is to diminish the balances of individual bank accounts. A great many of the small traders and retail dealers find that their sales fall off so much, so much that they can barely pay current expenses from day to day, and have never got enough money ahead to justify keeping a bank account, as they did in better times. There is scarcely a banker now that takes any pains to conceal his belief that a very large proportion—some say one-half—of the business community are steadily losing their capital by the shrinkage in the value of the goods in which it is invested. Very many of these are men who are not in debt to any considerable extent, but their whole capital is in their stocks on hand, and as their sales fall off their goods depreciate, their expenses eat them up, and they, to use a slang phrase, "Peter out."

Talking with some bankers about this condition of things, they say: "Well, these people have been living on their wits and spinning nothing; they must go to work to raising something out of the ground, or input labor to help pan before there can be any prosperity." But when you point these same theorists to their present low prices of everything and to their own arguments used on other occasions about overproduction of all sorts of commodities, and refer to the army of "tramps" that are following the northward movement of the harvest through all the Western States, singing in the woods and fields, and empty freight cars (a thousand of them at Davenport the other day), in hopes of getting a day's work—we say when these facts are referred to there is no answer to them, and there is no escaping the conviction that there is some deeper and more universal trouble at the bottom of the whole condition of things than can be explained by the vague talk of "overproduction," or "over expansion of credit," or "depreciated paper currency," or any such puerile explanations.

—The statistics of United States exports and imports for the last two fiscal years ending with June, are full of encouragement.

The total exports of 1876 were.....$ 645,000,000
In 1875..... 643,000,000

Total.....$1,288,000,000

The imports during the same period were, in 1876..... $ 477,000,000
In 1875..... 554,000,000

Total.....$1,031,000,000

Showing an excess of exports over imports of $257,000,000; $75,000,000 of this was merchandise and $182,000,000 gold and silver. The balance of trade still continues to run in our favor in about the same proportion. The increased exports become more noteworthy when the fact is taken into account that cotton, which is our principal article of sale abroad, realized lower prices last year than for a long series of years.

—A call for $40,000,000 6 per cent. bonds was made last week (at days' notice, which will expire December 1st. If the syndicate are successful in placing the whole of the 4½ per cent. contracted for by the 4th of March next, there will remain $ 2,000,000 of the January and July 1858's untouched, as is shown by the following:

Outstanding Aug 1.
1858's, May and November.....$ 30,358,650
1858's, January and July..... 242,665,100

Total.....$ 34,221,750

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 4, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3 P. M.
Gold.....	109¾	109¾	109½	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup.	117	117				117¼
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, reg.	112¾	113				113¼
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, new	112¾	113				113¼
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, regis'd	116	116¼				116¼
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, coup.	116¼	116¾				116¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1868, reg.	118½	118¾				118¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1868, coup.	118½	118¾				118¾
U. S. 10-40's, reg.	114¼	114¼				114¼
U. S. 10-40's, coupons	114¼	114¼				114¼
Currency 6's.....	126	126				126¼
Central Pacific 6's.....	98	98				98
Western Union Tel.	69	69	69	69	69	69
Pacific Mail.....	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Panama.....	126					127
Adams Express.....	106					106
Wells-Fargo Ex.....	93					93
American Express.....	59					59
U. S. Express.....	50					50
New York Central.....	103½	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Erie.....	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Hudson River.....	37¾	38	37¾	37¾	38	37¾
Michigan Southern.....	86	86	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Illinois Central.....	88	88	88	87¾	87¾	87¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg.....	91					91
Chicago & Northwest.....	36¾	36¾				36
Do. preferred.....	56	56	56	56	56	56
Rock Island.....	104¾	104	103½	103½	103½	104
Pt. Fayne.....	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Do. preferred.....	27	27	27	27	27	27
Toledo & Wabash.....	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Fort Wayne.....	101	101				101
Chicago & Alton.....	91	91				91
Do. preferred.....	103¾	103¾				103¾
Ohio & Mississippi.....	14	14				14
Terre Haute.....	2	2				2
Do. preferred.....	6	6				6
Canton.....	60	60				60
Del., Lack. & West.....	105	105				105
Morris & Essex.....	85	85				85
New Jersey Central.....	31	31				31
Michigan Central.....	70	70				70
Lake Shore.....	69¾	69¾				69¾
Ohio & Mississippi.....	14	14				14
Terre Haute.....	2	2				2
Do. preferred.....	6	6				6
Canton.....	60	60				60
Del., Lack. & West.....	105	105				105
Morris & Essex.....	85	85				85
New Jersey Central.....	31	31				31
Michigan Central.....	70	70				70
Lake Shore.....	69¾	69¾				69¾

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, September 4, 1876. }

Business in the leading lines of mercantile trade was moderately active to-day. The feeling in values was generally firm, any, while alterations in prices are not very numerous or important, their tendency was generally upward.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls.....	1,231	Apples, bbls.....	32
Corn, bus.....	1,671	Cheese, lbs.....	1,000
Wheat, bus.....	1,098	Butter, pkgs.....	39
Oats, bus.....	3,700	Eggs, doz.....	1,750
Potatoes, bus.....	148	Bacon, tcs.....	29
Hay, bales.....	195		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market rules about steady, without much change in the general condition of the trade. Wheat is steady with a good milling demand for prime grades. We quote new winter at $1 12@1 15 for reds; $1 17@1 20 for amber and white. Old winters are rather nominal at $1 18@1 22 ₱ bushel for prime Indiana red winters; $1 06@1 10 for Ohio and Pennsylvania do; low grades 80c@$1 00. Corn is coming in quite sparingly but the demand is light and prices are only steady. We quote shelled at 57@58c for prime yellow Kansas; 52@53c for do; 51@52c for high mixed; 50@51c for low mixed. Ear is quiet at 52@53c for prime yellow; 50@51c for mixed. Oats continue rather scarce, notwithstanding increased receipts, and prices are about le higher, with some sales at the advance. We quote prime white new at 34@35c; mixed do 31@33c. Old ruled firm at 34@36c for prime white; 32@33c for mixed; white Western 35@36c. Rye is steady; we quote at 66@68c; one lot held at 65c. Jobbing sales rule 70@75c above quotations.

FLOUR—The trade is steady and moderately active with firm prices and an upward tendency on spring wheat brands. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers; No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 75 ₱ barrel; No. 2 do $6 25@6 50; in sacks 25c off ₱ barrel. The following prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 25@6 75; white wheat $7 C0@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $5 75@6 C; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; Iowa $5 75@6 00; St. Louis $5 @6 C0. Choice patents $6 50@7 C0; new Ohio red winter wheat flour rules at $5 75@6 00; Graham flour at $5 25@5 75; cornmeal $3 @ bushel; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ₱ barrel; buckwheat $3 @ barrel.

HAY—The market continues slow and trade in baled hay is quite limited at nominal prices. We quote baled hay on track as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $13 00@14 00 per ton; No. 2 do $11 00@12 00; upland prairie $9 00@10 00. Loose hay in wagon sold all the way from $16 00@18 00 per ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The market is quiet and easy. We quote bran at $ 90@12 00 per ton; screenings and shipstuffs at $13 00@15 00; middlings $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $18 00@20 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market is liberally supplied and prices are unchanged. We quote at $1 25@1 50 for choice; $@$1 00 for common.

BEANS—There is little or no demand, and prices are entirely nominal at 90c@$1 00 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—Choice to fancy grades remain in active demand and firm. The stock of common and low grades is quite large and sales of such qualities are steadily losing their capital by the shrinkage in the value of the goods in which it is invested. Very many of these are men who are not in debt to any considerable extent, but their whole capital is in their stocks on hand, and as their sales fall off their goods depreciate, their expenses eat them up, and they, to use a slang phrase, "Peter out."

Talking with some bankers about this condition of things, they say: "Well, these people have been living on their wits and spinning nothing; they must go to work to raising something out of the ground, or input labor to help pan before there can be any prosperity." But when you point these same theorists to their present low prices of everything and to their own arguments used on other occasions about overproduction of all sorts of commodities, and refer to the army of "tramps" that are following the northward movement of the harvest through all the Western States, singing in the woods and fields, and empty freight cars (a thousand of them at Davenport the other day), in hopes of getting a day's work—we say when these facts are referred to there is no answer to them, and there is no escaping the conviction that there is some deeper and more universal trouble at the bottom of the whole condition of things than can be explained by the vague talk of "overproduction," or "over expansion of credit," or "depreciated paper currency," or any such puerile explanations.

—The statistics of United States exports and imports for the last two fiscal years ending with June, are full of encouragement.

The total exports of 1876 were.....$ 645,000,000
In 1875..... 643,000,000

Total.....$1,288,000,000

The imports during the same period were, in 1876..... $ 477,000,000
In 1875..... 554,000,000

Total.....$1,031,000,000

Showing an excess of exports over imports of $257,000,000; $75,000,000 of this was merchandise and $182,000,000 gold and silver. The balance of trade still continues to run in our favor in about the same proportion. The increased exports become more noteworthy when the fact is taken into account that cotton, which is our principal article of sale abroad, realized lower prices last year than for a long series of years.

—A call for $40,000,000 6 per cent. bonds was made last week (at days' notice, which will expire December 1st. If the syndicate are successful in placing the whole of the 4½ per cent. contracted for by the 4th of March next, there will remain $ 2,000,000 of the January and July 1858's untouched, as is shown by the following:

Outstanding Aug 1.
1858's, May and November.....$ 30,358,650
1858's, January and July..... 242,665,100

Total.....$ 34,221,750

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 4, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3 P. M.
Gold.....	109¾	109¾	109½	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup.	117	117				117¼
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, reg.	112¾	113				113¼
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, new	112¾	113				113¼
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, regis'd	116	116¼				116¼
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, coup.	116¼	116¾				116¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1868, reg.	118½	118¾				118¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1868, coup.	118½	118¾				118¾
U. S. 10-40's, reg.	114¼	114¼				114¼
U. S. 10-40's, coupons	114¼	114¼				114¼
Currency 6's.....	126	126				126¼
Central Pacific 6's.....	98	98				98
Western Union Tel.	69	69	69	69	69	69
Pacific Mail.....	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Panama.....	126					127
Adams Express.....	106					106
Wells-Fargo Ex.....	93					93
American Express.....	59					59
U. S. Express.....	50					50
New York Central.....	103½	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Erie.....	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Hudson River.....	37¾	38	37¾	37¾	38	37¾
Michigan Southern.....	86	86	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Illinois Central.....	88	88	88	87¾	87¾	87¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg.....	91					91
Chicago & Northwest.....	36¾	36¾				36
Do. preferred.....	56	56	56	56	56	56
Rock Island.....	104¾	104	103½	103½	103½	104
Pt. Fayne.....	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Do. preferred.....	27	27	27	27	27	27
Toledo & Wabash.....	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Fort Wayne.....	101	101				101
Chicago & Alton.....	91	91				91
Do. preferred.....	103¾	103¾				103¾
Ohio & Mississippi.....	14	14				14
Terre Haute.....	2	2				2
Do. preferred.....	6	6				6
Canton.....	60	60				60
Del., Lack. & West.....	105	105				105
Morris & Essex.....	85	85				85
New Jersey Central.....	31	31				31
Michigan Central.....	70	70				70
Lake Shore.....	69¾	69¾				69¾

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 4, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	—WIND.— Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.016	63	67	S.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P.M.	29.967	73	61	W.	Fresh.	Th'ning
9 P.M.	30.058	68	72	N.	Fresh.	Fair.

Mean barometer....29.015 Highest thermom... 77
Mean thermom.... 69.5 Lowest thermom ... 60

College and Musical Institute, Beaver, Pa.

Opens September 12th. The President, Dr. R. T. Taylor, will be at home on and after the 1st. Advantages superior to any; expenses less than most. TuThs

Partial to the Press.

The Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance unanimously adopted the following resolution yesterday:

Resolved, That the reporters of the press be invited to participate in the basket picnic to take place on Wednesday next at Finley's Grove, Torrence station.

Slander Case.

Mr. S. C. Milligan commenced a proceeding for slander yesterday, in the Common Pleas No. 2, on behalf of W. J. Hicks against Robert McCoy. It is alleged that the defendant circulated a false story to the effect that the plaintiff, as administrator of a deceased member of a lodge, squandered his trust money to the injury of the friends of the deceased. Damages are claimed.

The Public Schools.

The public schools of both cities were reopened yesterday, after a two months vacation. The indications are that the attendance in all the districts will show a marked increase. The teachers and pupils, after their recreation, will no doubt enter upon their labors and studies with cheerful hearts and a determination to achieve success.

Arthur Chambers in Town.

Arthur Chambers, one of the promoters of the late brutal prize fight in New Jersey, was in town yesterday morning, and was not at all backward in showing himself. He was drinking with a crowd in a saloon near the COMMERCIAL office, and, being well-known in police circles, ought to have been captured. He was not "taken in," however, and will probably be allowed to go on his way rejoicing.

Allegheny County vs. the Pittsburgh Gas Company.

The County Commissioners, yesterday, in the name of the county, instituted proceedings in the Common Pleas No. 1, against the Pittsburgh Gas Company to recover $2,069 75 with ten per cent. interest from April 10, 1876. This is the amount of the assessment made by the County Commissioners upon the gas company for the year 1876, under an act of Assembly, approved April 28, 1869, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of an inspector of illuminating gas, &c.," and a supplement approved March 1, 1870. The idea is to compel the company to pay a portion of the salary and expenses of the Gas Inspector.

Sixth Ward Schools.

The Forbes Public School (sixth ward) opened yesterday with a large attendance, 317 pupils being present. During the vacation the house has been improved and renovated, and the surroundings made quite attractive. Through the thoughtfulness of the School Board, the main entrance to the building has been tastefully decorated for the opening. Above it was the beautiful motto, "God bless our school! may it be delightful and profitable." On every teacher's desk, twenty in number, was found a bouquet of flowers placed in an appropriate vase. The entire Board of Directors were present as well as several prominent citizens of the ward. Such interest on the part of directors and such a pleasant opening give promise of a successful year.

High School.

The first day's attendance at the High School was not so large as was anticipated. The Academical, perhaps, has as large an accession of new pupils, but the old ones were not so numerous as last year at the opening. The Normal has a smaller number, both of old and new pupils, than on the first day last year. The Commercial department had a smaller attendance of new pupils, and a much larger attendance of old, making a total about the same before presented themselves the first day of the school year. The following was about the attendance of the different departments: Academical—174 old and 112 new pupils, making a total of 286; Normal—48 old and 28 new, making a total of 76; Commercial—67 old and 32 new, making a total of 99 pupils. The total number 453, of all the departments, is considerably smaller than on the first day last year. This number may be largely increased, and probably will be, during the week.

Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Another meeting of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry veterans was held last night at Municipal Hall, at which General J. M. Schoonmaker presided and J. S. Sanins acted as Secretary. Arrangements were completed for the coming reunion at Kittanning, Saturday, September 16. Reports from committees were received, all of which indicate a larger turnout than at the first reunion. Letters from various cities and towns in Pennsylvania were read, all full of encouragement and insuring a good time generally.

The meeting last night was a grand success. Excursion rates on the Allegheny Valley Railroad for round trip, $1 80, a large reduction, for the accommodation of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

A brass band, one of the best in the city has been employed. A banner is now being completed by General Schoonmaker, costing in the neighborhood of $60, will be carried on the occasion, and for every reunion hereafter. It is beautiful and appropriately inscribed.

Orators have been procured. Among them are General J. M. Schoonmaker, General Wm. Blakely, Jesse Core, (now Rev.); Capt. in D. K. Duff, W. D. Sloane, (now Rev.); and others, all of whom served in the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. In addition, our old veteran, Major E. B. Brown, formerly of General Averill's staff, will put in an appearance.

Another meeting of the members is requested for Saturday evening at Municipal Hall, at 7:30 o'clock. All soldiers of the Fourteenth Cavalry are invited.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

The September session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions and Criminal Courts of the county, commenced yesterday. Judge Ewing, President of the Court for the term, and Judge Kirkpatrick, one of his associates, occupied the bench. The first business transacted was the swearing in of the Grand Jury. George F. Cowley was appointed foreman of the jury, and after the body was duly impaneled, its Honor, Judge Ewing, delivered his charge. It consisted of the usual instructions on such occasions.

The traverse jury were then called and impaneled in the usual manner. Other lists of panels of the various wards and townships were called and handed in their reports. This took up all the morning session.

MOTION OVERRULED.

His Honor, Judge Kirkpatrick, announced that he had overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of Fred. Myers, convicted of the murder of August Dorn, and would dispose of his case to-day.

The case of John H. Frazier, indicted for assault and battery on oath of his wife, Frances M. Frazier, was taken up and is still on trial. The parties are colored, and the case is one of domestic infelicity.

NEW ORDER OF PROCEDURE.

The District Attorney was instructed by Judge Ewing to proceed with jail cases, and not to take up any other until they are exhausted. The Judge said that he had determined to first dispose of cases returned to this term. It was the heaviest term of the year and any cases coming over from former terms would have to yield, the presumption being that they were not urgent, but could be postponed for a couple of months. If there were any important cases coming over, for the trial of which there was some very good reason, he said he would hear them, otherwise they would have to remain untried until the end of the term. After the cases of the term shall have been disposed of, the Judge will take up *remanets* if he has time.

NEXT FRIDAY'S DEMONSTRATION.

Preparations for the Grand Torchlight Procession—Forty Marching Clubs to be in Line—Order of Formation and Route of Procession.

Ex-Governor Pollock and Wayne McVeigh, Esq., will address a meeting of the citizens of Allegheny county at the corner of Fifth and Liberty avenues on next Friday evening, and judging from the preparations in progress, the occasion will be one of the most memorable events in the present campaign. No less than forty Republican Marching clubs have signified their intention of taking part in the demonstration, and the arrangements are making to escort the speakers from the Monongahela House by a grand torchlight procession, after which the clubs will march over a route hereinafter designed.

THE PROCESSION.

Yesterday afternoon the officers of the various Republican Marching Clubs met at the Republican Headquarters, in conjunction with the Sub-Committee on Marching and Glee Clubs. The Chairman, General A. L. Pearson, presided. The attendance was very large and the utmost interest was manifested in the result of the deliberations, the Grand Marshal was instructed to issue the following order on the subject, prescribing the order of formation and the route of procession:

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., September 4, 1876.

ATTENTION! REPUBLICAN CLUBS!!

The various HAYES AND WHEELER Marching Clubs intending to participate in the grand demonstration on

FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,

are requested to form as hereafter designated, viz:

1. The First Division, consisting of all the clubs between the rivers, Major B. F. Kennedy, commanding, will form on Water street, facing north, right resting on Smithfield street.

2. The Second Division, consisting of all clubs south of the rivers, R. B. Brown, Esq., commanding, will form on Carson street, south side, right resting at the Monongahela bridge.

3. The Third Division, consisting of all clubs north of the rivers, Walton Woolsey commanding, will form on Federal street, right resting on Suspension bridge.

4. Division commanders are requested to have their commands ready to move at 7½ o'clock P. M., sharp, as the entire line is to act as an escort to the speakers.

5. The Chief Marshal will be designated by a purple sash; the commanding officer of the First Division by a red sash; the commanding officer of the Second Division by a white sash, and the commanding officer of the Third Division by a blue sash.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

Up Smithfield to Third avenue, thence to Ross street, to Fifth avenue, to Fulton street, to Wylie avenue, to Fifth avenue again; thences to Market and thence to Liberty street, where the procession will be dismissed.

A. L. PEARSON,
Chief Marshal.

James A. Chambers, Esq., having declined the appointment of Division Marshal for the North Side district, owing to urgent business reasons, Walton Woolsey, Esq., has been appointed to that command.

During the week the staff of the chief and division marshals will be announced.

In the meantime the various ward clubs are making extensive preparations for the event, and, though the interval is short, expect to make a fine display.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.

Street Cars and Sunday Trains.

Can Christians Conscientiously Use Them.

The Subject Discussed by the Ministerial Association.

The Allegheny County Ministerial Association met at two o'clock yesterday, and was opened with religious exercises by the President, Dr. W. J. Reid.

The Rev. J. T. Cooper, D.D., of Allegheny City, Professor in the U. P. Theological Seminary, was proposed and elected a member of the Association.

On motion of Rev. S. F. Scovel, Revs. Moore and McConnell were chosen a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year—the election to be held at the October meeting.

The secretary read the subject for discussion: "Is the Use of Public Conveyances on the Sabbath Consistent with a Due Observance Thereof?"

The chair stated that Rev. Mr. Wotring had been selected to open the discussion.

Rev. R. R. Moore stated that Mr. Wotring had made arrangements to leave the city, for the Centennial, with Smythe's excursion, and consequently could not be present.

On motion, Mr. Wotring's excuse was accepted, and Mr. Henry was requested to open the debate; but he replied that he had only consented to offer the excuse for his absent brother.

The Chair stated that there was a standing rule to recognize the brother farthest from the Chair. He called on two or three "backward" members but they declined to speak. He then called on Dr. Cooper, who, while he was willing to respond, thought he had been seized rather unceremoniously, since he had been made a member within the last half an hour.

REMARKS OF DR. COOPER.

Dr. Cooper remarked that the subject was a very difficult one—one that had given rise to much diversity of view among all classes, including professing Christians. He alluded to the long struggle in Philadelphia, which terminated in the decision that the cars should be run on the Sabbath. A question almost similar to the one now under discussion, had been presented to the speaker in the Philadelphia Presbytery just after that decision, and he had been severely criticised for suggesting such a proposition—as all Christians had been earnestly contending that such a use of the cars was a desecration of the day, without question. His reply to this was, that he was not a prophet, but he ventured the prediction that before six months professing Christians of all classes would be using these very cars on the Sabbath. And in a community in which the street car and the Sunday train had been introduced, had used them more or less, as a means of reaching their places of worship. He confessed that he had never used the street cars without some qualms of conscience, and would be glad to know that his misgivings were not prompted by violations of duty. He was not convinced that it was wrong to use the cars as a means of getting to and from public worship. The question, however, as to whether it was right to run cars and trains ought to work in six days, but that is the letter of the law. I do not think it wrong to drive in a carriage to church, but as the letter of the law is against even that. So we must look at its spirit, in the light of the words of our Savior. Food must be prepared for our families on the Sabbath, but this privilege must be properly used, not abused. It is lawful to prepare a plain meal, but not to indulge in a sumptuous dinner, for the mere gratification of the appetite. I would not hesitate a moment to get into a street car to visit the sick, on the Sabbath.

NECESSITY THE TEST.

Rev. A. M. Milligan (Reformed Presbyterian) agreed with the remarks of the distinguished Judge in this: that the Sabbath was made to subserve the best interests of man. As to the use of the cars, in getting to church necessity was the test. I live four miles out of the city, and their use is necessary. They save time, labor, and wear and tear. I feel justified in using the church trains perfectly justified in using the church trains but as to the street cars. I have some difficulty. Supposing they all run for secular purposes, and I encourage them, do I partake of their sin? If I go to church I could not walk to church without the use of this means; but to many the use was entirely outside of and beyond that. Not from necessity or mercy. Many used them who had only a few squares to walk, and who would be the better for the walk. Questions who used the street cars must the mouths of the enemies of the Lord, who desired to secularize the Sabbath. The steam cars were used to carry the masses out of the cities, and away from the churches, instead of to them.

NOTHING NEW TO BE SAID.

Rev. F. Leroy Senour, (Central Presbyterian Church,) was called upon, but said there was nothing new to offer on the subject, which had been so hackneyed that anything he might say would very much resemble an old dish of hash.

MORE FOR THE DEVIL THAN FOR CHRIST.

Rev. James M. Shields, of Millvale, (Presbyterian) said: The cars do not carry many persons to church, but picnics are carried out to the rural districts and beer drinking, dancing and music are indulged in, to the annoyance of those who desire to keep the Sabbath holy. The trains, as I have had occasion to observe them, are more in the service of the Devil than of Christ. What are the people to do, who cannot get to church without using the cars? Are they to follow the example of my good brother the Rev. Wm. Anderson, who, on a recent occasion, in filling an appointment to preach for us walked all the way from Allegheny city and back? The fatigue almost killed him, but he would not compromise his principles. In this case, I think I would have used the street cars; and I think Brother Anderson would have been justified in using them, but he could not violate his conscience. I came to the city, not long ago, to hear a good sermon, and I thought of many of my brethren away at the Centennial or at the sea shore, that I gave up in despair, and heard no sermon. I then voted Sunday trains a humbug

TO ACCOMMODATE CHURCH PEOPLE.

Rev. W. T. Beatty, D. D., of Shady Side, (Westminster Presbyterian Church) said: There are grave difficulties surrounding this question. My own views are not as clear as I wish to have them. It is not fair or right to say that cars are run on the Sabbath merely to make money. Some very good people would deny that, and claim that the trains are necessary to accommodate church people. That they do accommodate large numbers of Christians cannot be denied. It is true both men and horses are employed by the street car companies on the Sabbath. But how are you to discriminate between the street car and the private carriage? A minister or layman may rightfully hitch up his team and drive to and from church, and he may have his driver along with him. In either case both men and horses are employed. As to what are called "church trains," I will not undertake to say they never would have been put on except in response to the demands of church-going people. How many ministers take the train as a necessary have they become to those who use them. The first Sunday train was run on the Pennsylvania Railroad some thirteen years ago. It was duly petitioned for, and that petition came from the Christian people of good Christian people. These are some of the difficulties in the way. For myself, I confess I am somewhat in the dark as to what might be called a full and satisfactory answer to the question under discussion, and am desirous for more light on the subject.

SABBATH TRAINS DEMORALIZING.

Rev. R. R. Moore, (Presbyterian,) said: There ought to be no use made of the Sabbath trains. They are certainly unnecessary. Church service is within easy reach of every family on our railway lines. In some cases, at least two hours are lost going to and coming from church. The Sunday paper, in many cases, is bought and perused, and the excitement of the day attendant upon traveling in the cars, is not conducive to its proper observance. The whole family can rarely attend by the trains, and the family discipline is destroyed. If the cars are run for church people, why not only at church hours? It is not pretended that the street cars are so run, as they begin at six o'clock and keep going till near midnight. The whole effect of Sabbath trains is demoralizing. The Centennial has been a demoralizing. The trains were not used they would not be run. If they did not pay they would soon be withdrawn. How many city pastors would recommend their country members to stay at home? How many church officers would join in such a recommendation? There is no hope of getting the church to that point, and I cannot see how the evil is to be remedied.

IN AN UNCOMFORTABLE POSITION.

Rev. J. J. Murray, D.D. (First Methodist Church), said: I want light on this subject, and hope it will go over until the brother who was to have opened can be heard. My own position is not comfortable. I never felt at liberty to use a public conveyance on the Lord's day. On two occasions, in Washington city, I walked through the storm and mud, a long distance, rather than use the cars on the Sabbath. On another occasion, when called to see a dying woman in Allegheny, on the Sabbath, I walked, thinking it wrong to ride. If all my people thought and felt as I think and feel, possibly the congregation would be broken up. But what of that? Is my conscience to be put against the command of the Lord God? I used to enjoy my horse and carriage, when necessary to get to and from church, and I think I did right. But I made a distinction between the private conveyance, for a proper purpose, and the public cars for making money. There is also a distinction between the steam cars and the horse cars. The former are run at church hours, only for the interest going all day making money for the corporators. Those who cannot get to church without using these conveyances, may justify themselves in so doing. I do not pretend to judge my brother, but wish to so act that my own conscience is not condemning me.

A LAYMAN'S VIEWS.

Hon. M. Hampton, ex-Judge of the District Court, came in while the discussion was in progress, and, on motion of Dr. Beatty, he was invited to address the association. The Judge said:

I am much surprised, Mr. President, at the request; and must say that I had no thought of being honored with an invitation to address you. I cannot be expected to give you much light on a subject to which you have doubtless given more thought than I have. As to the "church trail" on the Pennsylvania Railroad, I know something about that personally. I used to run to Wilkinsburg, some fifteen years ago, as my own health and that of my wife seemed to demand the change. Our membership was in the Sixth Presbyterian church, this city. In our new home, our nearest church was Benlah, a considerable distance, near the top of a long hill. My year's experience in driving there compelled a change. East Liberty was nearer distance, but a better road was also tried, but after a year or so was likewise abandoned. We were frequently unable to go there, especially in bad weather. What were we to do? There were several families in the same situation, and we were among those who petitioned for a church train. The petition was, for a train to come in the morning, and return in the afternoon. When it was put on, I came to the city to church, until we got a church of our own at Wilkinsburg. I do not wish to say that the church train is altogether right, although I am a member of it. Those who petitioned for it are not convinced that I did wrong, and have no compunctions about it. If the railroads run these trains solely to make money out of them, they and not the church people are responsible. The Lord of the Sabbath declared that "the Sabbath was made for man." What does that mean? I take it, that the Sabbath was instituted to promote the best interests of mankind—temporal and spiritual. Is it wrong for a man too lame, or a woman too weak to walk, to take a car on the Sabbath? The same command that forbids all work on the Sabbath, also commands six days' labor through the week. How many do not work at all during the week, but idle away the six days? I do not say we ought to work in six days, but that is the letter of the law. I do not think it wrong to drive in a carriage to church, but as the letter of the law is against even that. So we must look at its spirit, in the light of the words of our Savior. Food must be prepared for our families on the Sabbath, but this privilege must be properly used, not abused. It is lawful to prepare a plain meal, but not to indulge in a sumptuous dinner, for the mere gratification of the appetite. I would not hesitate a moment to get into a street car to visit the sick, on the Sabbath.

NECESSITY THE TEST.

Rev. A. M. Milligan (Reformed Presbyterian) agreed with the remarks of the distinguished Judge in this: that the Sabbath was made to subserve the best interests of man. As to the use of the cars, in getting to church necessity was the test. I live four miles out of the city, and their use is necessary. They save time, labor, and wear and tear. I feel justified in using the church trains perfectly justified in using the church trains but as to the street cars. I have some difficulty. Supposing they all run for secular purposes, and I encourage them, do I partake of their sin? If I go to church I could not walk to church without the use of this means; but to many the use was entirely outside of and beyond that. Not from necessity or mercy. Many used them who had only a few squares to walk, and who would be the better for the walk. Questions who used the street cars must the mouths of the enemies of the Lord, who desired to secularize the Sabbath. The steam cars were used to carry the masses out of the cities, and away from the churches, instead of to them.

NOTHING NEW TO BE SAID.

Rev. F. Leroy Senour, (Central Presbyterian Church,) was called upon, but said there was nothing new to offer on the subject, which had been so hackneyed that anything he might say would very much resemble an old dish of hash.

MORE FOR THE DEVIL THAN FOR CHRIST.

Rev. James M. Shields, of Millvale, (Presbyterian) said: The cars do not carry many persons to church, but picnics are carried out to the rural districts and beer drinking, dancing and music are indulged in, to the annoyance of those who desire to keep the Sabbath holy. The trains, as I have had occasion to observe them, are more in the service of the Devil than of Christ. What are the people to do, who cannot get to church without using the cars? Are they to follow the example of my good brother the Rev. Wm. Anderson, who, on a recent occasion, in filling an appointment to preach for us walked all the way from Allegheny city and back? The fatigue almost killed him, but he would not compromise his principles. In this case, I think I would have used the street cars; and I think Brother Anderson would have been justified in using them, but he could not violate his conscience. I came to the city, not long ago, to hear a good sermon, and I thought of many of my brethren away at the Centennial or at the sea shore, that I gave up in despair, and heard no sermon. I then voted Sunday trains a humbug

TO ACCOMMODATE CHURCH PEOPLE.

Rev. W. T. Beatty, D. D., of Shady Side, (Westminster Presbyterian Church) said: There are grave difficulties surrounding this question. My own views are not as clear as I wish to have them. It is not fair or right to say that cars are run on the Sabbath merely to make money. Some very good people would deny that, and claim that the trains are necessary to accommodate church people. That they do accommodate large numbers of Christians cannot be denied. It is true both men and horses are employed by the street car companies on the Sabbath. But how are you to discriminate between the street car and the private carriage? A minister or layman may rightfully hitch up his team and drive to and from church, and he may have his driver along with him. In either case both men and horses are employed. As to what are called "church trains," I will not undertake to say they never would have been put on except in response to the demands of church-going people. How many ministers take the train as a necessary have they become to those who use them. The first Sunday train was run on the Pennsylvania Railroad some thirteen years ago. It was duly petitioned for, and that petition came from the Christian people of good Christian people. These are some of the difficulties in the way. For myself, I confess I am somewhat in the dark as to what might be called a full and satisfactory answer to the question under discussion, and am desirous for more light on the subject.

SABBATH TRAINS DEMORALIZING.

Rev. R. R. Moore, (Presbyterian,) said: There ought to be no use made of the Sabbath trains. They are certainly unnecessary. Church service is within easy reach of every family on our railway lines. In some cases, at least two hours are lost going to and coming from church. The Sunday paper, in many cases, is bought and perused, and the excitement of the day attendant upon traveling in the cars, is not conducive to its proper observance. The whole family can rarely attend by the trains, and the family discipline is destroyed. If the cars are run for church people, why not only at church hours? It is not pretended that the street cars are so run, as they begin at six o'clock and keep going till near midnight. The whole effect of Sabbath trains is demoralizing. The trains were not used they would not be run. If they did not pay they would soon be withdrawn. How many city pastors would recommend their country members to stay at home? How many church officers would join in such a recommendation? There is no hope of getting the church to that point, and I cannot see how the evil is to be remedied.

IN AN UNCOMFORTABLE POSITION.

Rev. J. J. Murray, D.D. (First Methodist Church), said: I want light on this subject, and hope it will go over until the brother who was to have opened can be heard. My own position is not comfortable. I never felt at liberty to use a public conveyance on the Lord's day. On two occasions, in Washington city, I walked through the storm and mud, a long distance, rather than use the cars on the Sabbath. On another occasion, when called to see a dying woman in Allegheny, on the Sabbath, I walked, thinking it wrong to ride. If all my people thought and felt as I think and feel, possibly the congregation would be broken up. But what of that? Is my conscience to be put against the command of the Lord God? I used to enjoy my horse and carriage, when necessary to get to and from church, and I think I did right. But I made a distinction between the private conveyance, for a proper purpose, and the public cars for making money. There is also a distinction between the steam cars and the horse cars. The former are run at church hours, only for the interest going all day making money for the corporators. Those who cannot get to church without using these conveyances, may justify themselves in so doing. I do not pretend to judge my brother, but wish to so act that my own conscience is not condemning me.

A LAYMAN'S VIEWS.

Hon. M. Hampton, ex-Judge of the District Court, came in while the discussion was in progress, and, on motion of Dr. Beatty, he was invited to address the association. The Judge said:

I am much surprised, Mr. President, at the request; and must say that I had no thought of being honored with an invitation to address you. I cannot be expected to give you much light on a subject to which you have doubtless given more thought than I have. As to the "church trail" on the Pennsylvania Railroad, I know something about that personally. I used to run to Wilkinsburg, some fifteen years ago, as my own health and that of my wife seemed to demand the change. Our membership was in the Sixth Presbyterian church, this city. In our new home, our nearest church was Benlah, a considerable distance, near the top of a long hill. My year's experience in driving there compelled a change. East Liberty was nearer distance, but a better road was also tried, but after a year or so was likewise abandoned. We were frequently unable to go there, especially in bad weather. What were we to do? There were several families in the same situation, and we were among those who petitioned for a church train. The petition was, for a train to come in the morning, and return in the afternoon. When it was put on, I came to the city to church, until we got a church of our own at Wilkinsburg. I do not wish to say that the church train is altogether right, although I am a member of it. Those who petitioned for it are not convinced that I did wrong, and have no compunctions about it. If the railroads run these trains solely to make money out of them, they and not the church people are responsible. The Lord of the Sabbath declared that "the Sabbath was made for man." What does that mean? I take it, that the Sabbath was instituted to promote the best interests of mankind—temporal and spiritual. Is it wrong for a man too lame, or a woman too weak to walk, to take a car on the Sabbath? The same command that forbids all work on the Sabbath, also commands six days' labor through the week. How many do not work at all during the week, but idle away the six days? I do not say we

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors—The Claims of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie and the Northwestern Railroad Routes Presented and Discussed—Mr. McCreery's Argument, &c., &c.

The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon. The Board was called to order at three o'clock by President Howe, and the minutes were read by Secretary Kelly, and approved.

Mr. McCreery, of the special committee appointed to examine and report as to the advantages of the proposed route of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, said the committee had not yet been called together, and were therefore not prepared to submit a report.

In accordance with a resolution inviting the representatives of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie route to present their claims, Mr. McCreery submitted maps and other documents designed to set forth the peculiar advantages of that route. Before the gentleman had arranged his maps, however, several members insisted that the report of the committee appointed to present the claims of the Pittsburgh and Northwestern route should be first heard. This report had been submitted at a recent citizens' meeting, and was published at that time. The report was read by Captain Stockdale, and was, on motion, accepted.

A NEW ROUTE SUGGESTED.

The President read a letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Board, dated Sandy Lake, Mercer county, Pa., September 1, and signed by A. Niles and Jesse Edmunds. It was a plea for the Erie Southern route as the most feasible, giving Pittsburgh an outlet to Lake Erie. The route would run from Harmony, through Harrisville, Sandy Lake, Meadville, and Harbridge, to Erie. Length of route, about 130 miles. The letter was received and filed.

THE PITTSBURGH AND LAKE ERIE ROUTE.

Mr. McCreery was then accorded permission to present the claims of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie route, when he displayed a map of the region of country lying along the proposed route to Youngstown, and thence to Lake Erie, and proceeded to deliver an argument in favor of his road. He read letters from prominent manufacturers in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys strongly commendatory of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, as a means of access to the Youghiogheny coal and coke region. He claimed that the cost of his road, including the valuation of the road from Youngstown to Cleveland, would be less than until the cost of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. The main points urged in favor of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie project were embodied in a letter published in the COMMERCIAL a short time ago, and need not be reprinted.

PROPOSITION FROM A CONTRACTOR.

The gentleman closed by reading a proposition of a responsible contractor to build the road on the following terms: To grade, bridge, do all the masonry, furnish all materials, and put down track for single track road, from the south side of the Monongahela river at proposed bridge site, Pittsburgh, to connection at Youngstown, O., with branch from the main stem at Mahoningtown to New Castle, for the gross sum of $3,197,000, as follows: All bridges to be either of wrought iron or stone arch; bridges to be the Keystone Bridge Company's patterns, or others of equal strength and durability; the Ohio river bridge to conform fully to the requirements of the United States Government and the Chief Engineer of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, including the bridge of, say, 150 feet in length over the low land on the north side of the Ohio river, over the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad track. The rails will be of a pattern approved by the company, and sixty pounds weight per yard. Ten miles of side tracks will also be put in at such places as the Chief Engineer may direct. The track will be put in in first-class condition, equal to the Ohio River Division of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Several other stipulations are included in the proposition, which we have not received at the office of W. J. Glenn, Esq., in Mahoning Bank, and will be as promptly filled as heretofore.

The Seventh avenue steamer, of the Pittsburgh Fire Department, which responded to the call for assistance, rendered valuable aid in extinguishing the fire. This saving service, during which one of her wise have been destroyed. Our fire man returned about seven o'clock yesterday morning. The men looked fagged out and the machine was covered with mud and dirt. Captain Kennedy and Engineer McElroy, have been hard over at work in taking the engine and pumps apart and cleaning out the mud in the valves which was taken out of the machinery, owing the fact that the supply of water was pumped out of the creek into a line of hose 1,000 feet in length.

The Fire Marshall is investigating.

Fire in Allegheny.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon the dwelling and carpenter shop of Gotthard Schuhlibes, No. 45 Troy Hill road, Allegheny, were totally destroyed by fire. The fire originated in the shop, which was filled with such combustible material as shavings and dressed lumber, and the progress of the flames was very rapid. The firemen were promptly on hand, but before their arrival the shop was destroyed and the dwelling was so far gone that it could not be saved. The loss is $2,500, and the insurance $1,000, in the Citizens'. Goettman's brewery, adjoining the burned house, was in great danger, but was saved through the exertions of the firemen. The wife of Mr. Schuhlibes, who is insane, refused to leave the burning building, and was rescued with great difficulty.

Allegheny Fire Engines.

The Committee on Fire Engines and Hose of Allegheny Councils held a regular meeting last evening. Messrs. Hunter, Robertson and Cochran were appointed a sub-committee to examine the General Grant steamer and report as to whether it can be repaired. The purchase of a bell of 1,000 pounds weight for the Sixth ward engine house is recommended. Bills and pay roll amounting to $3,541 31 were approved.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Pittsburgh Bolt Works resumed operations yesterday.

HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON and family are back from the Centennial.

A PAINTED pine pole surmounted by a Cooper-ary banner decorates the valley near Castle Shannon station.

THE glass works of Doyle & Co., on the South Side, have started up again.

"WM. WAY" is the name of the Manchester and Temperanceville ferry boat.

THE Pittsburgh Forge and Iron works, in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, are running double turn since September 1.

CHARLES FARRELL was committed by the Mayor yesterday, on default charged with assaulting William Emerilke.

PROFESSOR I. N. STEPHENSON, of Hazelwood, this morning took charge of the new charge as Principal of the Lawrence School.

THE United States District Court has its hands full in naturalization papers. The average is about fifty a day.

Two freight trains on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad collided yesterday, near Glenwillard, and were badly wrecked.

J. J. WALKER, Esq., of Wilkinsburg, is announced to address a Republican meeting at Florence, Washington county, this evening.

THE Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car and Locomotive Works are running eleven hours a day, and are working a night force from seven to eleven o'clock.

THE only business transacted by the Survey Committee of Councils, yesterday, at the meeting last evening, was the approval of the Engineer's pay roll.

DENNIS LANGLEY, JR., son of Meat Inspector Lindsay, who shot himself accidentally with a shot gun, a few days ago, has lost his speech as a result of his wound.

NICK BAKER, the Columbia-farm murderer, who formerly lived in this city, and this county, it is thought will be acquitted on the grounds of insanity.

MR. M. B. HARTZELL, one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the South Side, father of Chief of Police Hartzell, is lying dangerously ill at his residence.

WM. H. MCCREARY, Esq., Clerk of Courts and Thos. H. Hunter, Esq., Chief Clerk in the Sheriff's office, returned yesterday after an extended sojourn in the East.

MESSRS. FLINN & BOOTH, contractors for the repaving of Wood street, received ten cars of Ligonier stone yesterday, and will be ready to commence work on Thursday or Friday.

THE delegates elected by the Sunday-school men's Association on Saturday to attend the National Board of Steam Navigation, to meet in Baltimore on Wednesday, will leave by the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Several other applications are included in the petition, which we have not received at the office of W. J. Glenn, Esq., 115 Wood street, just below Fifth avenue.

The September Number

of Wm. Semple's *Ladies' Journal* comes to us indened with its usual compliment of choice and interesting reading matter. The fashion plates contained in this number are the best in the valves which was taken out of and cannot fail to be of interest to its many lady readers.

Daniel Deronda.

By George Eliot, volume second, completing the work, now ready.

S. A. CLARKE & CO.,
115 Wood street, just below Fifth avenue.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 105 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the Dutch line steamer Rhine, at New York; Guion line steamer Nevada, at New York; Inman line steamer City of Berlin, at New York; Hamburg line steamer Wieland, at Plymouth; Inman line steamer City of Richmond, at Queenstown.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Centennial Visitors

desiring first-class accommodations at moderate rates should stop at the Bingham House, corner Eleventh and Market streets, Philadelphia. Terms, $3 50 per day. One square or longer, $3 per day. Curtis Davis, proprietor.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatch to the COMMERCIAL.

OIL CITY, September 4, 1876.

River 1¾ inches and stationary. Weather clear and cool.

NASHVILLE, September 4.—River falling; 3 feet on shoals. Departed—Cheyenne, Paducah.

VICKSBURG, September 4.—Weather warm and fair. River fell 3 inches. No boats down or up.

NEW ORLEANS, September 4.—Arrived—Thomas Sherlock, Cincinnati. No departures. Weather clear and hot.

CAIRO, September 4.—Arrived—Glencoe, St. Louis. Departed—Glencoe, New Orleans; Ed. Lyville, Nashville. River 14 feet and rising. Weather clear: mercury 76.

ST. LOUIS, September 4.—Arrived—Belle of St. Louis; Ed. Allegheny, and Ben Franklin. Departed—Golden Eagle and Johnson, Keokuk. River fallen 16 inches. Weather clear and warm.

DIED:

HERRON—At 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, September 3d, 1876, JAMES A. HERRON.

Funeral from the residence of his father, William A. Herron, No. 95 Penn avenue, on TUESDAY, September 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS.

FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION,

Of every description, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Price lists free.

WM. H. MCCREARY,
285 LIBERTY STREET.

Pier, Dannals & Co.,

BREWERS, CORNER FORBES & STEVENSON STREETS, PITTSBURGH, offer for sale the

Best Cream Ale and Porter

AT THE

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITED.

Bottled Ale and Porter a Specialty

DOBBINS' STARCH POLISH.

A GREAT DISCOVERY!

By the use of which every family may give their Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to the laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost. Ask your Grocer for Dobbins' SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DOBBINS, KEYS & CO., 13 N. Fourth St., Phila.
ARBUCKLES & CO., Agents, Pittsburgh.

GERMANIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.

Statement of Condition of the Com'py.
JANUARY 1ST, 1876.

Cash Capital	$ 500,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	515,853 37
Reserve for Losses under adjustment	78,138 07
Net Surplus	616,159 88
	$1,710,151 32

INVESTMENT OF ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 171,826 51
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	713,700 00
United States Bonds (market value)	380,275 00
Bonds and Stocks City of New York and Brooklyn, (market value)	47,845 00
Bank Stocks (market value)	6,500 00
Real Estate	25,462 43
Interest and Rents Accrued, January 1st, 1876	50 487 34
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	19,604 46
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Home Office	70,949 40
	3,410 13
	$1,710,151 32

JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent,
THE Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MRS. S. S. BAIR'S MERCHANTS' DINING ROOMS,

NO. 146 THIRD